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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

—OF—

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

MANUFACTURED BY

D. W. KOLBÉ & SON,

*INSTRUMENT MAKERS TO THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,
AND MECHANISTS TO THE ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL,*

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No. 1207 ARCH STREET,

(Formerly No. 15 S. Ninth St.,)

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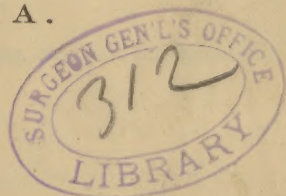
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*INSTRUMENT MAKERS TO THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, AND
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PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED BY SHERMAN & CO.,
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND CHERRY STS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

W. & W. D. 1871
Surgical Instruments

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

MANUFACTURED BY

D. W. KOLB & SON

W
26
1871

THE PATENT OFFICE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
REGISTERED TO THE PATENT OFFICE

NO. 1207 ARCH STREET

(Transcribed as 1207 Arch St.)


PHILADELPHIA



PHILADELPHIA
PRINTED BY SHEPARD & CO.
2 W. 7th Street and Liberty St.

PREFACE.

Prior to removing to our new store, No. 1207 Arch Street, we are obliged, owing to demand, to publish an abbreviated catalogue. Our thirty years' successful experience in both Surgical and Orthopædical Instruments, we owe chiefly to the liberal patronage of the medical profession. In consideration thereof, we desire to express our thanks, with the assurance that our patrons will always find in us a willing auxiliary to realize their ideas in regard to invention or modification of instruments.

 For Apparatus for deformities and artificial limbs, etc., call for Orthopædic Catalogue.


REMARKS RELATIVE TO ORDERING GOODS.

Your own name and that of your Town, County, and State, should be written distinctly.

Designate the required article by its name, number of plate and number of the cut by which it is illustrated, if described in this pamphlet; or similarly if described in any other catalogue or publication.

State whether you wish the articles forwarded by mail, express, or otherwise; and, if by mail, enclose funds for prepayment of postage. Our experience in forwarding and receiving by mail, under the new postal law, leads us to recommend that method as very safe, convenient and economical, exempting glass or sharp-pointed instruments.

To save collection expenses, enclose funds with order. Postal Money Orders, Bankers' Drafts and Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk. When funds are not sent with order, goods will be forwarded by Express, C. O. D., with collection expenses added.

 Sharpening, repairing or polishing surgical or dental instruments and repairing syringes of every description, promptly attended to.

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POCKET INSTRUMENTS.



POCKET CASE OF DR. W. W. KEEN.

Twofold, containing the following instruments, from left to right:

1. Pair of Dissecting Forceps.
2. Gross's Instrument for Removing Foreign Bodies from the Ear.
3. Dressing Forceps (with a catch).
4. Scissors.
5. Fenestrated Bull-Dog Forceps.
6. Straight Branch of Catheter, with the exploring needle in it.
7. Grooved Director and Probes.
8. Thermometer.
9. Hypodermic Syringe.
10. Double Bistoury, straight.
11. " " curved, one probe pointed.
12. Tenotomy Knife and Tenaculum.
13. Gum Lancet and hollow needle.
14. Curved branch of male catheter, its beak in the pocket.
15. At the upper end, the porte-caustique and catheter handle.
16. At the lower end, on the flap, the point of the female catheter.
17. A pocket for needles, thread, etc.

Size of case, $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. Instruments have tortoise shell handles, with slide catch to secure the blades, in morocco leather case, \$25 00 and \$30 00

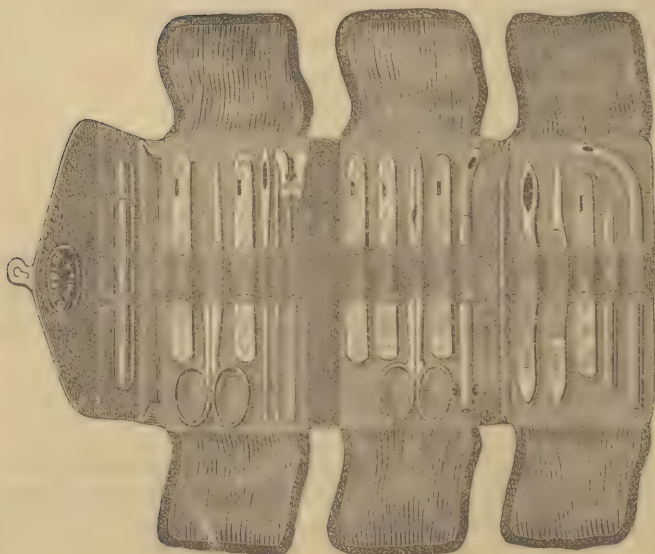
POCKET INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 1.

1



2



POCKET INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 1.

POCKET CASE, Fig. 1 (fourfold), containing :

1 Scalpel.	
1 Straight Bistoury, sharp-pointed.	
1 Curved " "	
1 " " probe-pointed.	
1 Tenaculum.	
1 Gum Lancet.	
1 Lancet.	
1 Pair Polypus and Dressing Forceps combined.	
1 " Scissors, straight	
1 " " curved.	
1 Grooved Director.	
1 Pair Probes.	
1 Male and Female Catheter.	
1 Porte-Cautique.	
1 Exploring Needle.	
1 Artery Forceps, with slide or spring catch.	
1 Dissecting Forceps.	
1 Spatula with Elevator combined.	
$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Suture Needles, Skein of Silk, Silver Wire and Needles.	
The cutting instruments are in single handles of tortoise shell, with slide locks to secure the blades, in a fine morocco case, lined with silk velvet, extra finish, . . .	
	\$35 00
Same set of instruments as Case No. 1, plainer finish, . . .	30 00
Same set of instruments as No. 1, with the exception that there are no slide locks attached to the handles, . . .	25 00
Ditto, with handles of vulcanized rubber, . . .	20 00

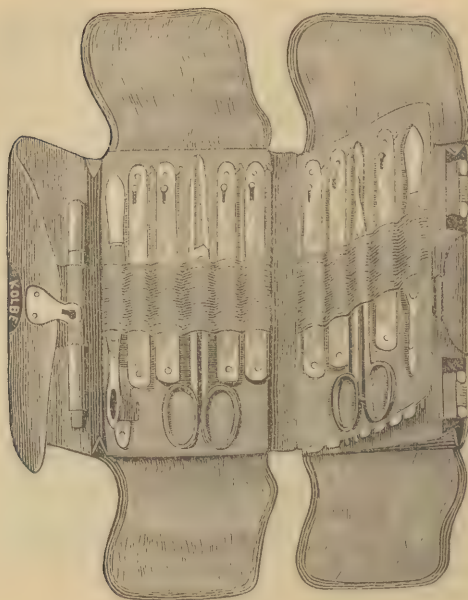
POCKET CASE, Fig. 2 (threefold), containing :

1 Scalpel.	
1 Straight Bistoury, sharp-pointed.	
1 Curved " "	
1 " " probe-pointed.	
1 Tenaculum.	
1 Gum Lancet.	
1 Pair Polypus and Dressing Forceps combined.	
1 " Scissors.	
1 " Dissecting Forceps.	
1 " Artery Forceps, with spring or slide catch.	
1 " Probes.	
1 Grooved Director.	
1 Male and Female Catheter.	
1 Porte-Cautique.	
1 Exploring Needle.	
$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Suture Needles and Skein of Silk.	
The cutting instruments are in single handles of tortoise shell, with slide locks to secure the blades, in a fine morocco case, extra finish, . . .	
	\$25 00
Same set of instruments as Case No. 2, plainer finish, . . .	20 00
Same set of instruments as No. 2, shell handles, without slide locks, . . .	18 00
Ditto, with handles of vulcanized rubber, . . .	16 00

POCKET INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 2.

3



4



POCKET INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 2.

Fig. 3. U. S. A. STAFF SURGEON'S POCKET CASE,

(twofold), containing:

- 1 Scalpel.
- 1 Straight Bistoury, sharp-pointed.
- 1 Curved " "
- 1 " " probe-pointed.
- 1 Tenotome, sharp-pointed.
- 1 Artery Needle.
- 1 Tenaculum.
- 1 Thumb Lancet.
- 1 Pair Scissors, French joint.
- 1 Artery Forceps, with slide catch, olive shape, point fenestrated.
- 1 Dissecting Forceps, Kolbe's modification.
- 1 Dressing " French joint.
- 1 Porte-Cautique, point of platinum.
- 1 Catheter, compound, silver, French joint.
- 1 Nelaton's Probe.
- 1 Probe.
- 1 Director, silver.
- 1 Exploring Needle.
- 6 Surgeons' Needles, straight and curved.
- 3 Wire Suture Needles.
- Ligature Silk, Silver Wire and Wax.

In a Russia-leather case and India-rubber pouch.

The cutting instruments are in single handles of tortoise shell,
with slide locks to secure the blades, . . . \$32 00

POCKET CASE, Fig. 4.

Prof. S. D. Gross's, modified by Prof. S. W. Gross, (twofold), containing:

- 1 Scalpel and Straight Bistoury.
- 2 Curved Bistouries, sharp- and probe-pointed.
- 1 Tenaculum and Tenotome.
- 1 Pair Artery and Needle Forceps combined.
- 1 " Dissecting Forceps, Kolbe's modification.
- 1 " Polypus and Dressing Forceps combined.
- 1 " Probes.
- 1 Exploring Needle.
- 1 Grooved Director.
- 1 Male and Female Catheter.
- 1 Porte-Cautique.
- 1 Gross's Instrument for the Removal of Foreign Bodies from the Ear and the Nose.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Suture Needles and Silk.

The cutting instruments are double-bladed, tortoise shell handles,
with slide locks to secure the blades, in morocco or Russia-
leather case, lined with silk velvet, . . . \$23 00

Prof. S. D. Gross's Pocket Case, old pattern, . . . 20 00

POCKET INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 3.

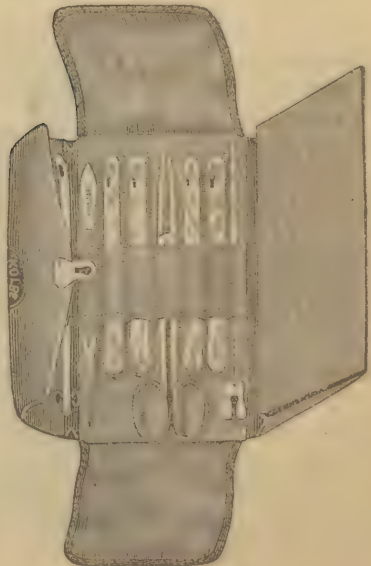
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6



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POCKET INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 3.

POCKET CASE, Fig. 5.

Prof. D. H. AGNEW'S (twofold), containing:

- 1 Scalpel.
- 1 Straight Bistoury, sharp-pointed.
- 1 Curved " probe-pointed.
- 1 Tenaculum.
- 1 Gum Lancet or Tenotome.
- 1 Pair Polypus and Dressing Forceps combined
- 1 " Artery and Needle " "
- 1 " Scissors.
- 1 Folding Tongue Depressor.
- 1 Grooved Director.
- 1 Pair Probes.
- 1 Male and Female Catheter.
- 1 Porte-Cautique.
- 1 Exploring Needle.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Suture Needles and Silk.

The cutting instruments in this case are in single handles of tortoise shell, with slide locks to secure the blades, in a fine morocco or Russia leather case, \$30 00

POCKET CASE, Fig. 6.

Prof. D. H. AGNEW'S (one fold, compact), containing:

- 1 Scalpel and Curved Bistoury.
- 1 Tenaculum and Tenotome.
- 1 Pair Artery and Needle Forceps combined.
- 1 " Scissors.
- 1 Grooved Director.
- 1 Probe.
- 1 Exploring Needle.
- 1 Male and Female Catheter.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Suture Needles and Silk.

The cutting instruments are double-bladed, tortoise shell handles, with slide locks to secure the blades, in a fine morocco or Russia leather case, . . . \$18 00

POCKET INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 3.

POCKET CASE, Fig. 7 (one fold), containing :

- 1 Scalpel.
- 1 Straight Bistoury, sharp-pointed.
- 1 Tenaculum.
- 1 Gum Lancet or Tenotome.
- 1 Pair Scissors.
- 1 " Dissecting Forceps.
- 1 Grooved Director.
- 1 Pair Probes.
- 1 Female Catheter.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Suture Needles and Silk.

The cutting instruments in this case are in single handles of tortoise shell, with slide locks,	\$12 00
The same case as No. 7, smaller size instruments,	10 00
The same case as No. 7, handles of vulcanized rubber, without slide locks,	8 00

POCKET CASE of Prof. WM. PANCOAST.

- 1 Scalpel and Straight Bistoury.
- 2 Curved Bistouries, sharp- and probe-pointed.
- 1 Tenotome and Tenaculum.
- 1 Pair Scissors.
- 1 " Slide Artery Forceps.
- 1 Exploring Needle.
- 1 Male and Female Catheter.
- 1 Porte-Caustique.
- 1 Grooved Director.
- 1 Pair Probes.
- 1 Gross's Ear Instrument.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Needles and Skein of Silk.

Instruments of small size, double-bladed, with slide locks. Size of case, 4 in. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick. In morocco or Russia leather case,	\$18 00
--	---------

POCKET INSTRUMENTS.

POCKET CASE of Dr. C. T. HUNTER.

- 1 Scalpel and Straight Bistoury, with slide catch.
- 1 Pair Scissors.
- 1 Exploring Needle.
- 1 Caustic Holder.
- 1 Pair Artery and Needle Forceps combined.
- 1 Grooved Director with Scoop.
- 1 Silver Probe.
- 1 Neill's Probe.
- Needles and Silk.

Instruments of small size. Size of case, 4 in. long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.
wide, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick. Case of Russia leather, . . . \$10 00

PACKARD'S POCKET CASE,

With Pocket for Memoranda and Prescription Papers.

- 1 Scalpel.
- 1 Straight Bistoury.
- 1 Tenaculum and Gum Lancet.
- 1 Pair Scissors.
- 1 " Dressing Forceps, with catch, combining Artery
and Needle Forceps.
- 1 Caustic Holder.
- 2 Probes.
- 1 Grooved Director.
- 1 Gross's Ear Instrument.
- Needles, Silk.

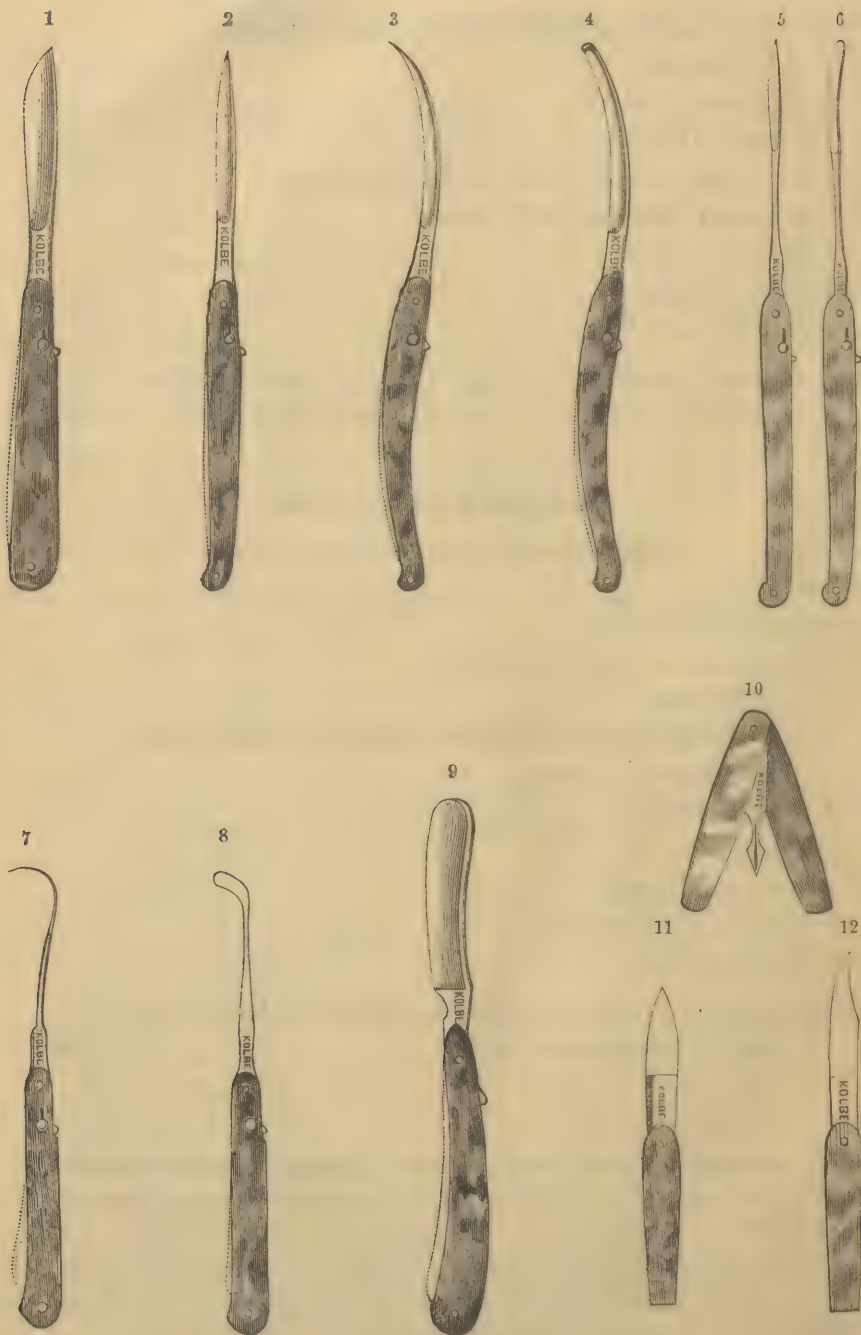
The Bistouries are double-bladed, with slide locks, in a
broad, flat morocco wallet, \$15 00

A NUMBER of Pocket Cases are named after other surgeons, which, in reality, are the same combination of instruments; however, we are prepared to fill up cases specified according to any surgeon's wishes.

POCKET CASES made up according to order. Purchasers owning any of the Instruments contained in the case desired, and not wishing to duplicate them, can order the case less the Instruments they have on hand.

POCKET INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 4.



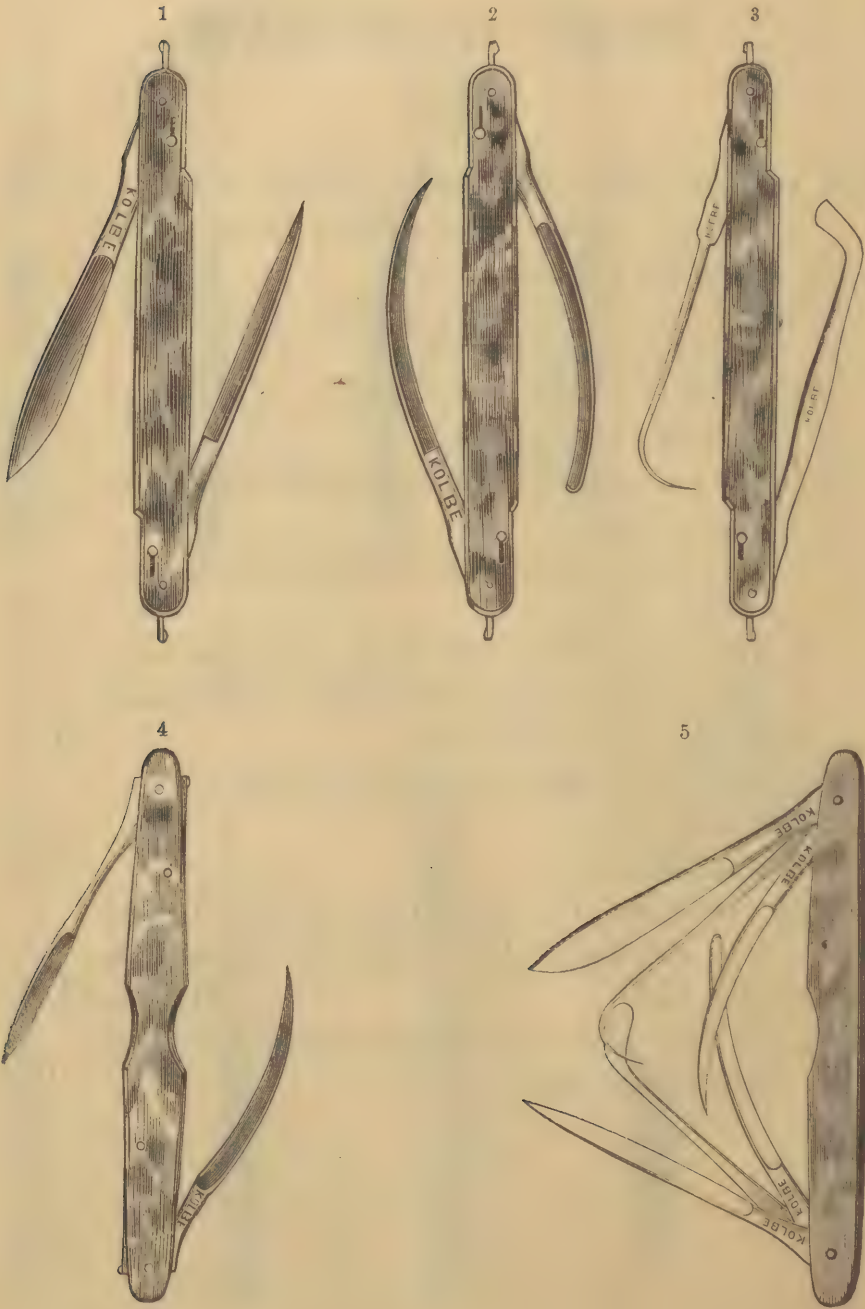
POCKET INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 4.

Fig. 1.	Scalpel, tortoise shell handle, with slide catch,	\$1 50
" 2.	Bistoury, straight, sharp-pointed, tortoise shell handle, with slide catch,	1 50
" 3.	Bistoury, curved, sharp-pointed, tortoise shell handle, with slide catch,	1 50
" 4.	Bistoury, curved, probe-pointed, tortoise shell handle, with slide catch,	1 50
" 5.	Tenotome, sharp-pointed, tortoise shell handle, with slide catch,	1 50
" 6.	Tenotome, probe-pointed, tortoise shell handle, with slide catch,	1 50
" 7.	Tenaculum, tortoise shell handle, with slide catch,	1 50
" 8.	Gum Lancet, tortoise shell handle, with slide catch,	1 50
" 9.	Razor, tortoise shell handle,	2 50
" 10.	Vaccinating Lancet, tortoise shell handle, .	75
" 11.	Thumb Lancet, " "	50
" 12.	Abscess Lancet, " "	50
Scalpels, Bistouries, Tenotomes, Gum Lancets, Tenacu-		
lums, with tortoise shell handles, and without slide		
catch, each,		
		\$1 00 and 1 25
Ditto, with hard rubber handles, and without slide catch,		
plain pattern, each,		
		75

POCKET INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 5.



POCKET INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 5.

Fig. 1.	Scalpel and Straight Bistoury, combined in one handle, with slide catch, tortoise shell handle,	\$2 75
“ 2.	Sharp- and probe-pointed Bistouries, combined in one handle, with slide catch, tortoise shell handle,	2 75
“ 3.	Gum Lancet and Tenaculum, combined in one handle, with slide catch, tortoise shell handle,	2 75
“ 4.	Gross's Double-Bladed Abscess Bistoury, tortoise shell handle, with slide catch,	2 75
	Ditto, with spring or lever catch,	3 00
“ 5.	Pocket Bistoury, six-bladed, comprising Scalpel, Straight Bistoury, Curved Bistoury, sharp-pointed, Curved Bistoury, probe-pointed, Gum Lancet, and Tenaculum, tortoise shell handle, spring back,	8 00
	Pocket Bistoury, four-bladed,	6 00

Bistouries made to order of any shape and style that may be desired.

POCKET INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 6.

1



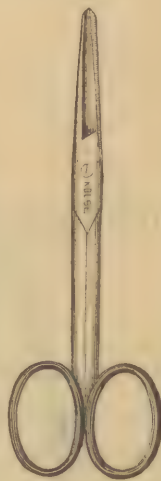
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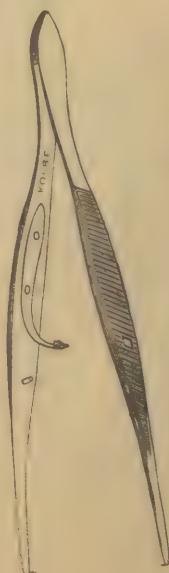
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POCKET INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 6.

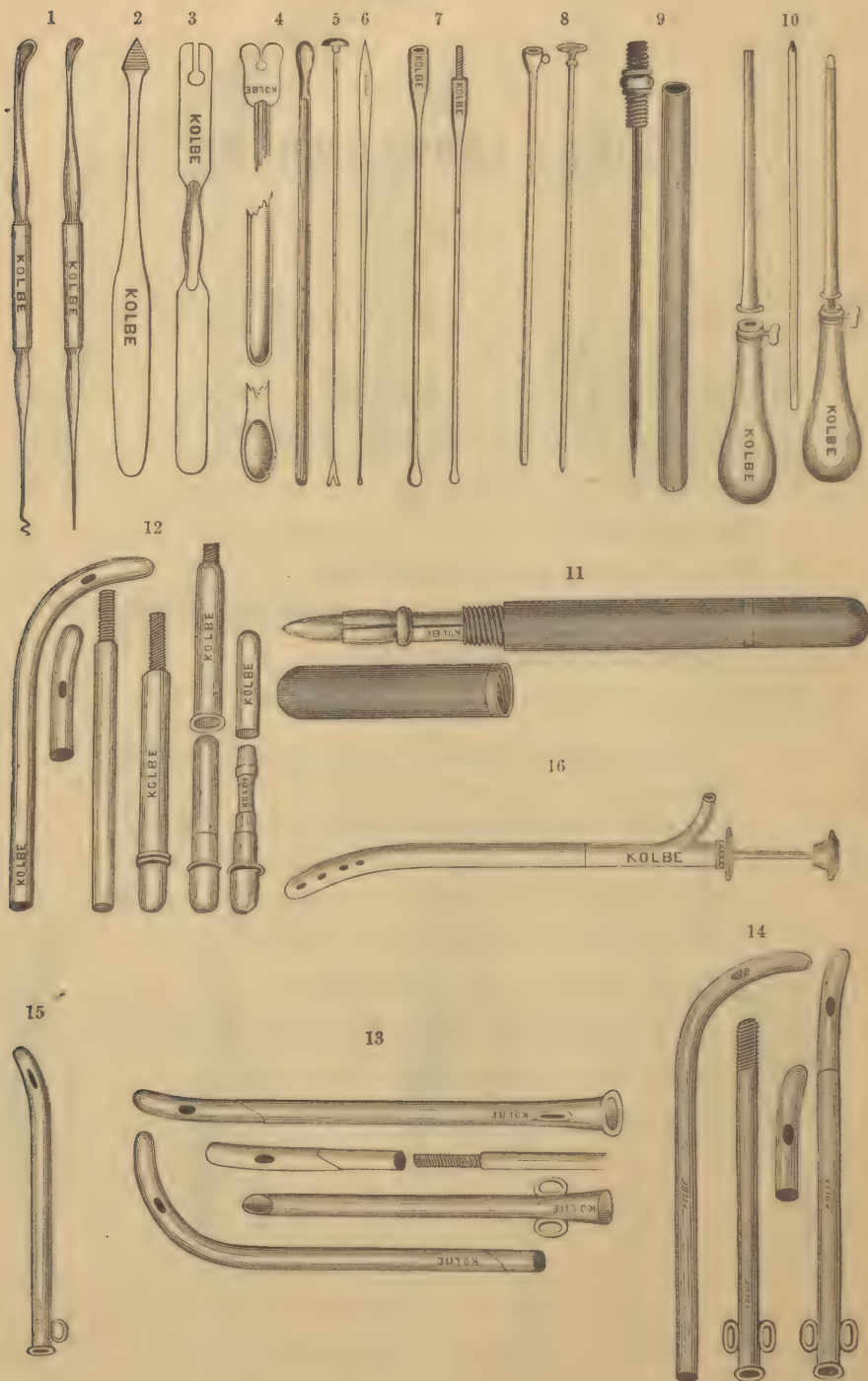
Fig. 1.	Scissors, with French joint, straight, angular or curved on flat, each,	\$2 25
" 2.	Scissors, curved on flat, plain joint,	1 50
" 3.	Angular or Knee Scissors, plain joint,	1 50
" 4.	Straight Scissors, plain joint,	1 50
" 5.	Polypus Forceps, " "	1 50
" 6.	Suture Needles, assorted, per doz.,	1 25
" 7.	Improved Polypus Forceps, combining Needle Holder and Artery Forceps,	1 75
" 8.	Dissecting Forceps, Kolbe's modification,	2 00

The advantage of these Forceps over the ordinary Dissecting Forceps, consists in having the grasping part of the Forceps connected by three joints; thus, in seizing a tumor, or any other substance, the points cannot slip or twist, laterally; the leverage is increased, while the strain of the fingers is diminished.

" 9.	Dissecting Forceps, ordinary pattern,	75
" 10.	Artery Forceps, with slide catch; can be used as Needle Holder and Torsion Forceps,	2 50
" 11.	Liston's Artery Forceps, spring catch,	1 50

POCKET INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 7.



POCKET INSTRUMENTS.

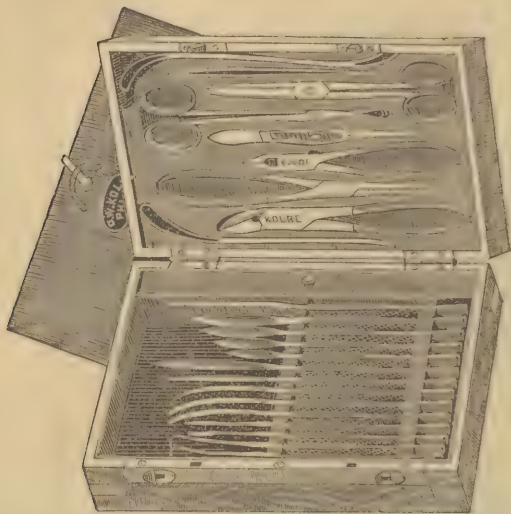
Plate 7.

Fig. 1. Prof. Gross's Instruments, for removing foreign	
bodies from ear and nose; different pattern;	
each,	\$1 00
" 2. Spatula, with Elevator,	1 00
" 3. " " Tongue Depressor,	1 50
" " plain pattern,	50
" 4. Grooved Director; different pattern; silver,	1 50
" " plated,	75 and 1 00
" " steel,	50 and 75
" 5. Porte-Mâché, for inserting lint in fistula; silver,	75
" " German silver, plated,	50
" 6. Probe, silver,	50
" " German silver, plated,	25
" 7. Bullet Probe, Nelaton's,	1 50
" 8. Exploring Trocar and Canula,	1 25
" 9. " Needle,	75
" 10. Trocar and Canula, hydrocele, arranged for pocket	
case,	2 50
" 11. Porte-Cautique,	1 00
" 12. Male and Female Catheter combined with Porte-	
Cautique, silver,	5 00
Male and Female Catheter combined with Porte-	
Cautique, plated,	3 50
" 13. Male and Female Catheter combined, French joint,	
silver,	4 00
Male and Female Catheter combined, French joint,	
German silver, silver plated,	3 00
" 14. Male and Female Catheter combined, plain joint,	
silver,	3 00
Male and Female Catheter combined, plain joint,	
German silver, silver plated,	2 50
" 15. Female Catheter, silver,	1 00
" " German silver, silver plated,	75
" 16. Female Catheter, longer than ordinary size, with	
screw joint, and stopper to regulate the flow of	
urine,	2 50

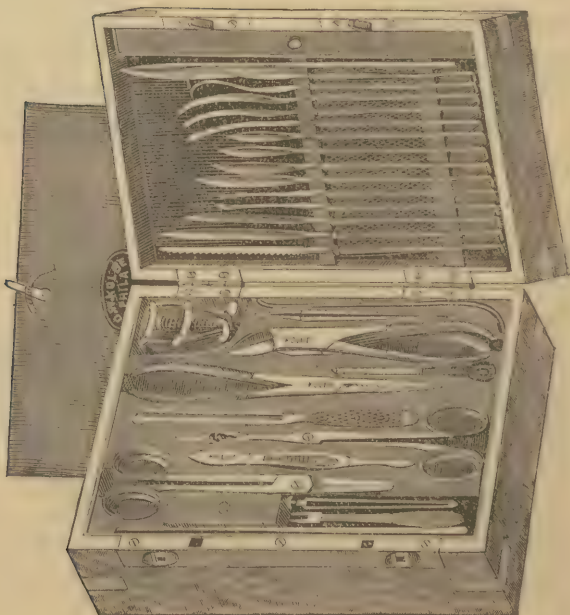
MINOR AND GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 8.

1



2



MINOR AND GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 8.

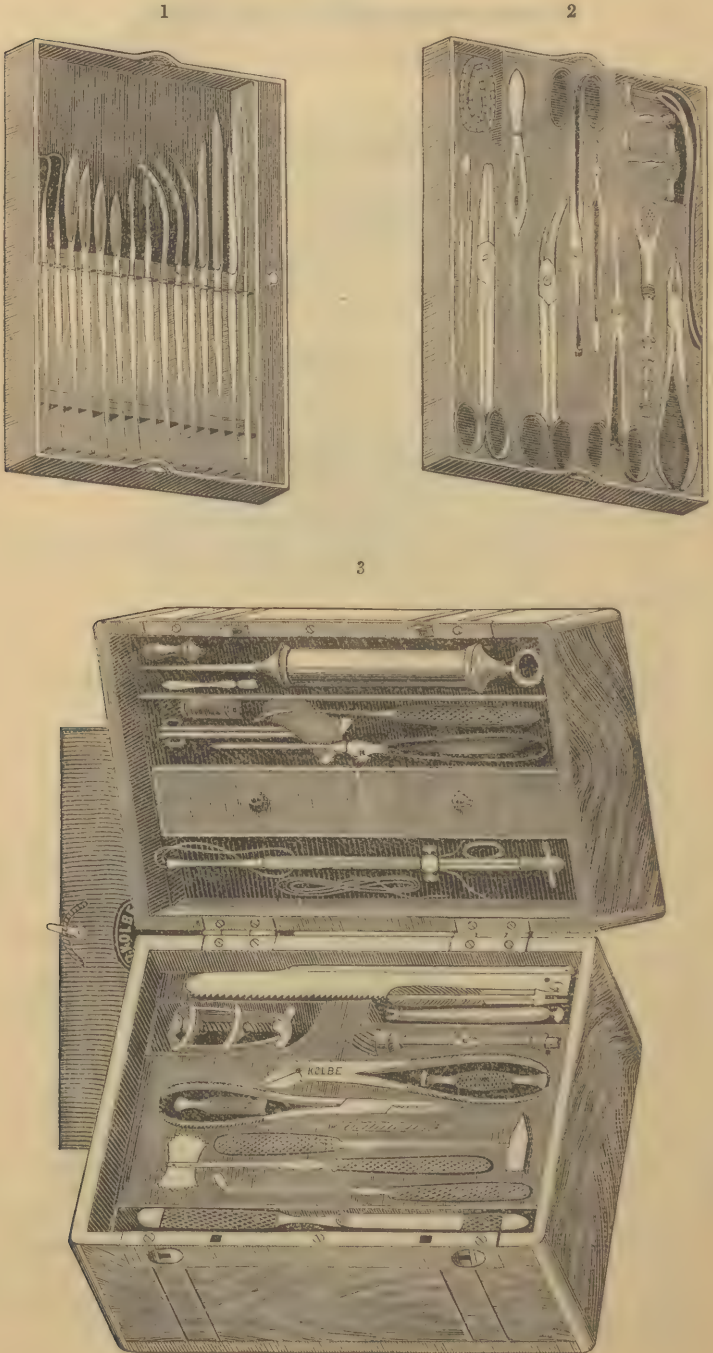
MINOR OPERATING CASE, Fig. 1.

Prof. S. D. Gross's, modified by Dr. S. W. Gross, containing:

1 Scalpel, with Raspatory.	
3 Scalpels, assorted sizes.	
1 Lithotomy Knife, Gross's pattern.	
1 Straight Bistoury.	
1 Curved " sharp-pointed.	
1 " " probe-pointed.	
1 Cooper's Hernia Bistoury.	
1 Tenotome, sharp-pointed.	
1 " probe-pointed.	
1 Tenaculum.	
1 Aneurism Needle.	
1 Metacarpal Saw.	
1 Grooved Director.	
2 Retractors, Modified, combining tongue-depressor and elevator.	
1 Pair Probes.	
1 " Bone Forceps.	
1 " Pin-cutting Forceps, modified, combining needle-holder and wire-twister.	
1 " Sequestrum Forceps.	
1 " Straight Scissors.	
1 " Scissors, curved on the flat.	
1 " Polypus and Dressing Forceps combined, with lock.	
1 " Volsella Forceps, with lock.	
1 " Artery Forceps, with slide or spring catch.	
1 " Dissecting Forceps.	
1 " Dressing " "	
$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Suture Needles, Silk and Wire.	
Handles of ivory, with ferrules, in a compact rosewood case, brass mounted, lined with silk velvet, extra finish,	\$50 00
The same set of instruments as Fig. 1, mahogany case,	45 00
The same set of instruments as Fig. 1, with ebony handles, without ferrules, mahogany case, lined with best cotton velvet,	35 00
Case, Fig. 2, Dr. Harrison Allen's operating case, containing the same number and quality of instruments as case Fig. 1, with the addition of the following instruments :	
1 Amputating Knife, movable handle.	
1 " Saw " " "	
1 Gouge, for removing caries.	
1 Tourniquet.	
1 Trocar and Canula, for Hydrocele.	75 00
The same set of instruments as Fig. 2, with ebony handles, and without ferrules, mahogany case, lined with best cotton velvet,	55 00
Minor operating cases may be put up from \$25 to \$35, according to the number of instruments.	

MINOR AND GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 9.



MINOR AND GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUMENTS.**Plate 9.****GENERAL OPERATION CASE, Figs. 1, 2, 3.**

Prof. D. H. AGNEW's, containing:

- 1 Scalpel, with Raspatory.
- 3 Scalpels, assorted sizes.
- 1 Lithotomy Knife, Gross's pattern.
- 1 Straight Bistoury.
- 1 Curved Bistoury, sharp-pointed.
- 1 " " probe-pointed.
- 1 Cooper's Hernia Bistoury.
- 1 Tenotome, sharp-pointed.
- 1 " probe-pointed.
- 1 Tenaculum.
- 1 Aneurism-Needle.
- 1 Instrument for removing Foreign Bodies from Ear and Nose.
- 1 Grooved Director.
- 2 Retractors, modified, combining Tongue Depressor and Elevator.
- 1 Pair Probes.
- 1 " Bone Forceps.
- 2 " Pin-Cutting Forceps, modified, combining Needle-Holder and Wire-Twister.
- 1 " Sequestrum Forceps.
- 1 " Straight Scissors.
- 1 " Scissors, curved on the flat.
- 1 " Polypus and Dressing Forceps combined, with lock.
- 1 " Volsella Forceps.
- 1 " Agnew's long-beaked Artery Forceps, with slide or spring catch.
- 1 " Dissecting Forceps, ordinary pattern.
- 1 " " " Kolbe's modification.
- 1 Amputation Knife, movable handle.
- 1 " Saw, " "
- 1 Metacarpal "
- 1 Chain Saw.
- 1 Gouge for removing Caries.
- 1 Chisel " "
- 1 Scraper " "
- 1 Hammer.
- 4 Different sizes Bone Drills, with handle and socket.
- 1 Tourniquet.
- 1 Trephine.
- 1 " Brush.
- 1 Hay's Saw.
- 1 Wire Ecraseur.
- 1 Gouch's Double Canula.
- 1 Needle for Ruptured Perineum.
- 1 Vulcanized Rubber Syringe, with different attachments.
- A combination of four different sizes Trocar and Canula for Hydrocele.
- Suture Needles, Silk and Wire.

\$130 00

The case is of rosewood, brass bound, lined with silk velvet, divided in the centre, and has four departments, being very compact, considering the large number of instruments it contains.

The instruments in tray, Fig. 1, are mounted with ivory handles and ferrules.

By deducting the Chain Saw, Ecraseur, and Trocar of different sizes, the price of the case may be considerably diminished, as can be seen by the list of single instruments. Also a deduction of \$10 may be made by substituting a mahogany case, lined with cotton velvet. A set of steel bougies, 6 in number, with movable handle, may be added to the case, in place of other instruments.

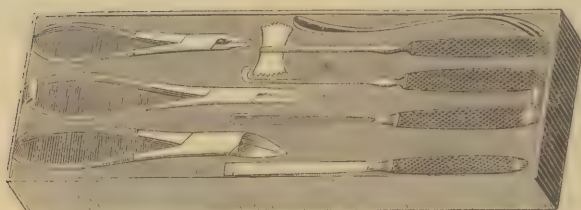
MINOR AND GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 10.

1



2



3



COMPACT GENERAL OPERATING CASE.

Plate 10.

Figs. 1, 2 and 3, containing:

- 1 Large Liston's Amputating Knife, movable handle.
 - 1 Catlin, medium size, fixed handle.
 - 3 Scalpels, assorted sizes.
 - 1 Tenotome, sharp-pointed.
 - 1 " probe-pointed.
 - 1 Tenaculum.
 - 1 Aneurism-Needle.
 - 1 Curved Bistoury, probe-pointed.
 - 1 " " sharp-pointed.
 - 1 Cooper's Hernia Bistoury.
 - 1 Lithotomy Knife, Gross's pattern.
 - 1 Metacarpal Saw.
 - 1 Artery Forceps, with slide or spring catch.
 - 1 Dissecting Forceps, Kolbe's modification.
 - 1 " " ordinary pattern.
 - 1 Pair Pin-Cutting Forceps, modified, combining Needle Holder and Wire Twister.
 - 1 Pair Sequestrum Forceps.
 - 1 " Bone Forceps.
 - 2 Retractors, modified, combining Elevator and Tongue Depressor.
 - 1 Hay's Saw.
 - 1 Gouge for removing Caries.
 - 1 Chisel " " "
 - 1 Scraper " " "
 - 1 Pair Straight Scissors.
 - 1 " Scissors, curved on the flat.
 - 1 " Polypus and Dressing Forceps, combined with Lock.
 - 1 " Volsella Forceps, with Lock.
 - 1 " Long, Slender Forceps, for uterine purposes and extracting bullets.
 - 2 Different size Steel Sounds for lithotomy.
 - 2 " " Staffs for lithotomy.
 - 1 Lithotomy Forceps.
 - 1 Trocar and Canula for hydrocele.
 - 1 Trephine.
 - 1 " Brush.
 - 1 Amputating Saw.
 - 1 Tourniquet.
 - $\frac{1}{2}$ Doz. Suture Needles, Silk and Wire.
- These instruments have ebony handles, and are in a mahogany brass bound case, lined with silk velvet, divided in four departments, . . . \$100 00
- The same case, lined with best cotton velvet, . . . 95 00

COMPACT MINOR OPERATING CASE.

PROF. W. H. PANCOAST'S.

- 5 Scalpels, assorted sizes.
 - 1 Straight Bistoury.
 - 1 Curved Bistoury, sharp-pointed.
 - 1 " " probe-pointed.
 - 1 Cooper's Hernia Bistoury.
 - 2 Scalpels, curved on the flat, right and left.
 - 1 Tenotome.
 - 1 Double-edged Knife.
 - 1 Tenaculum.
 - 1 Aneurism-Needle.
 - 1 Pair Retractors.
 - 1 Pair Bone Forceps.
 - 1 Pair Pin-Cutting Forceps.
 - 1 Pair Nasal Polypus Forceps.
 - 1 Gross's Ear Instrument.
 - 1 Hernia Director.
 - 1 Grooved " "
 - 1 Pair Dressing Forceps, with lock.
 - 1 " Volsella Forceps.
 - 1 " Dissecting Forceps.
 - 1 " Liston's Artery Forceps.
 - 1 " Scissors, curved on flat.
 - 1 " " straight.
 - 1 Metacarpal Saw.
 - 2 Pair Self-Closing Artery Forceps, different size and curve.
 - 1 Eye Speculum.
 - 1 Pair Strabismus Scissors.
 - 1 " Probes.
 - $\frac{1}{2}$ Doz. Suture Needles.
 - Silk and Wire.
- Handles of ivory, with ferrules, in rosewood case, brass mounted, lined with silk velvet, . . . \$58 00
- The same set of instruments, with ebony handles, and without ferrules, mahogany case, lined with cotton velvet, . . . 50 00

In the foregoing Minor and General Operating Instruments, we have only represented the compact cases, by which we understand, a contraction in the size of case, particularly in the length, without diminishing the size and number of instruments; it is accomplished by having movable handles to such instruments as may interfere with the compactness.

GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUMENTS.

In the following list of instruments, we give the contents of three different cases, of which we have no cuts to represent. The cases are of full size, and instruments all with fixed handles.

GENERAL OPERATING CASE, No. 1.

- 1 Amputating Knife, Liston's, long.
 - 1 " " " medium.
 - 1 Catlin.
 - 1 Scalpel, with Raspatory.
 - 4 Scalpels, assorted sizes.
 - 1 Bistoury, straight.
 - 1 " curved, sharp-pointed.
 - 1 " " probe-pointed.
 - 1 " Hernia, Cooper's.
 - 1 Tenotome.
 - 1 Tenaculum.
 - 1 Aneurism-Needle.
 - 1 Artery Forceps, fenestrated, self-retaining, slide or spring latch.
 - 1 Pair Dissecting Forceps.
 - 1 " Polypus Forceps, nasal.
 - 1 " Volsella "
 - 1 " Scissors, straight.
 - 1 " " curved.
 - 1 Grooved Director.
 - 1 Pair Probes.
 - 2 Retractors, modified, combining Elevator and Tongue Depressor.
 - 1 Amputating Saw, bow back, with two blades, or any other pattern.
 - 1 Metacarpal Saw.
 - 1 Chain Saw.
 - 1 Hey's Saw.
 - 2 Trephines, conical crown.
 - 1 Brush.
 - 1 Pair Bone Forceps, large, Liston's.
 - 1 " " " small.
 - 1 " Gouging Forceps, for removing Caries.
 - 1 " Sequestrum Forceps.
 - 1 " Lion-Jawed Forceps, Ferguson's.
 - 1 " Pin-Cutting Forceps, modified, combining Needle Holder and Wire Twister.
 - 1 Chisel.
 - 1 Gouge.
 - 1 Tourniquet.
 - 1 doz. Suture Needles of different sizes, Silk and Wire.
- Case of rosewood, brass mounted, \$100 00

GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUMENTS.

GENERAL OPERATING CASE, No. 2.

- 1 Amputating Knife, Liston's, long.
- 1 " " " medium.
- 1 Catlin.
- 1 Scalpel, with Raspatory.
- 3 Scalpels, assorted sizes.
- 1 Bistoury, straight.
- 1 " curved, sharp-pointed.
- 1 " " probe-pointed.
- 1 " Hernia, Cooper's.
- 1 Lithotomy Knife.
- 1 Tenotome, sharp-pointed.
- 1 " probe-pointed.
- 1 Tenaculum.
- 1 Aneurism-Needle.
- 1 Artery Forceps, fenestrated, self-closing.
- 1 " " and Needle Holder combined.
- 1 Dissecting Forceps,
- 1 Pair Scissors, large size.
- 1 " " curved on the flat.
- 1 " Forceps for Nasal Polypus, etc.
- 1 " Volsella Forceps.
- 1 " Bullet Forceps.
- 1 " Bone Forceps.
- 1 " Gouging Forceps.
- 1 " Sequestrum Forceps.
- 1 Chisel.
- 1 Gouge.
- 1 Scraper.
- 1 Elevator.
- 1 Director.
- 1 Nelaton's Probe.
- 1 Exploring Needle.
- 1 Amputating Saw, large.
- 1 Metacarpal Saw.
- 1 Hey's Saw.
- 2 Trephines.
- 1 Brush.
- 1 Tourniquet.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ Doz. Gum Catheters, assorted.
- 3 German Silver, Silver-Plated Male Catheters.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ Doz. Steel Bougies, nickel-plated.
- 1 " Suture Needles, assorted, Silk and Wire.

Mahogany case, brass mounted, \$110 00

GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUMENTS.

GENERAL OPERATING CASE, No. 3.

- 1 Amputating Knife, Liston's, long.
- 1 " " " medium.
- 1 Catlin.
- 1 Scalpel, with Raspatory.
- 4 Scalpels, assorted sizes.
- 1 Straight Bistoury.
- 1 Curved " sharp-pointed.
- 1 " " probe-pointed.
- 1 Hernia " Cooper's.
- 1 Tenotome.
- 1 Tenaculum.
- 1 Aneurism-Needle.
- 1 Pair Artery Forceps, slide or spring catch.
- 1 " Dissecting Forceps.
- 1 " Polypus Forceps, Nasal.
- 1 " Volsella Forceps.
- 1 " Bone Forceps.
- 1 " Pin-Cutting Forceps, modified, combining Needle
Holder and Wire Twister.
- 1 " Scissors, straight.
- 1 " " curved.
- 1 Amputating Saw.
- 1 Metacarpal "
- 1 Hey's Saw.
- 1 Trephine.
- 1 " Brush.
- 1 Director.
- 1 Probe.
- 1 Tourniquet.
- 12 Suture Needles, assorted.
- Silk and Wire.

Mahogany case, brass mounted, \$60 00

AMPUTATING AND TREPPANNING INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 11.

1



2



AMPUTATING AND TREPANNING INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 11.

AMPUTATING CASE, Fig. 1.

1 Liston's Knife, long.	
1 Catlin, long.	
1 Knife, medium.	
1 Metacarpal Knife.	
1 Scalpel.	
1 Tenaculum.	
1 Artery Forceps, slide or spring catch.	
1 Capital Saw.	
1 Metacarpal Saw.	
1 Pair Bone Forceps.	
1 Tourniquet.	
6 Suture Needles, assorted.	
Mahogany case, brass bound,	\$28 00
The same number of instruments in a mahogany case, plain,	26 00

AMPUTATING AND TREPANNING CASE, Fig. 2.

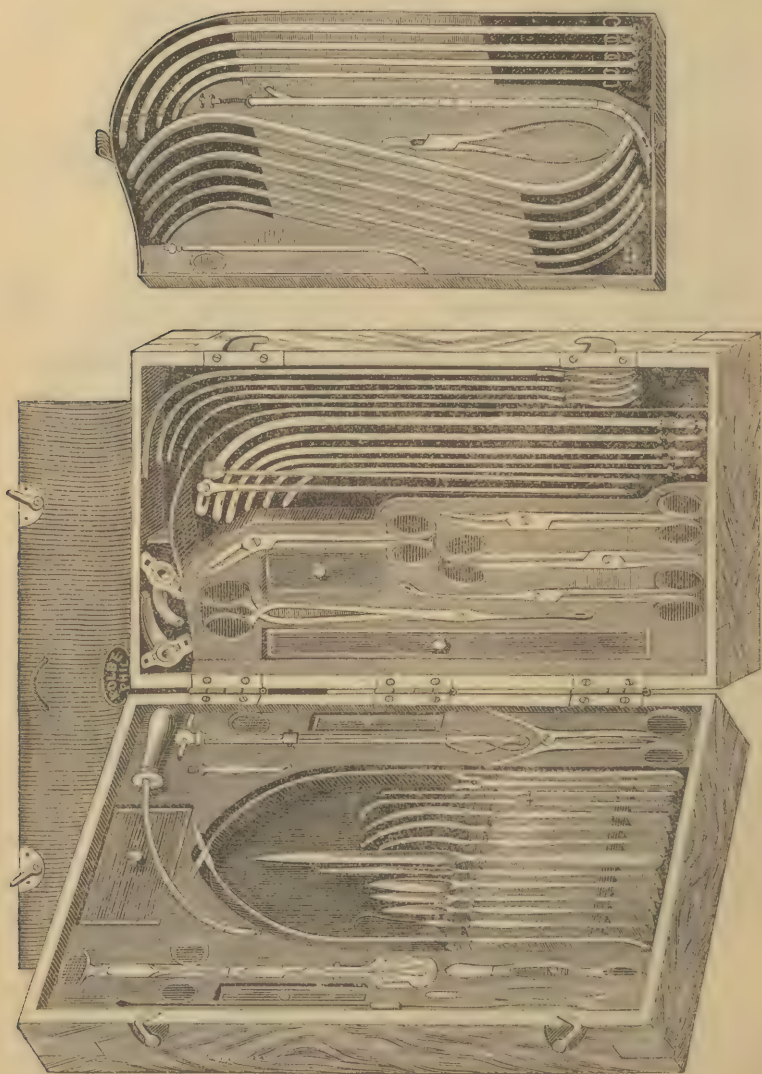
1 Liston's Knife, long.	
1 Catlin, long.	
1 Knife, medium.	
1 Metacarpal Knife.	
1 Scalpel.	
1 Tenaculum.	
1 Artery Forceps, self-closing spring, fenestrated.	
1 Dissecting Forceps.	
1 Capital Saw, bow back, or any other pattern.	
1 Metacarpal Saw.	
1 Hey's Saw.	
1 Trepphine.	
1 " Brush.	
1 Elevator.	
1 Bone Forceps.	
1 Tourniquet.	
6 Suture Needles, Silk and Wire.	
Mahogany case, brass mounted,	\$36 00
The same number of instruments in a mahogany case, plain,	33 00

TREPANNING CASE. Containing:

2 Galt's Conical Trepphines, large and small size.	
1 Hey's Saw.	
1 Brush.	
1 Elevator.	
1 Scalpel, with Raspatory.	
Mahogany case, brass bound,	\$18 00
The same set of instruments in a plain mahogany case,	16 00

GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 12.



GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 12.

Fig. 1. U. S. ARMY STAFF SURGEON'S MINOR OPERATING CASE
containing :

- 1 Amputating Knife, ivory handle.
- 1 Finger Knife, ivory handle.
- 2 Scalpels, different sizes, ivory handle.
- 1 Bistoury, straight, sharp-pointed, ivory handle.
- 1 " curved, " " " "
- 1 " " probe-pointed, " "
- 1 Hernia Knife, ivory handle.
- 1 Tenaculum, ivory handle.
- 1 Artery Needle and Key, 3 points of steel and 1 of silver,
different sizes, ivory handle.
- 1 Trocar and Canula, curved, silver canula, ivory handle.
- 1 Belloe's Canula, silver.
- 1 Tonsilotome, Dr. Billings' modification.
- 1 Dissecting Forceps.
- 1 Artery Forceps, toothed points, fenestrated blades, slide catch.
- 1 Ball Forceps, French joint.
- 1 Œsophageal Forceps, French joint.
- 1 Dressing Forceps, French joint.
- 3 Pair Scissors, straight, angular and curved on the flat,
French joint.
- 1 Wire Ecraseur, 2 different size points.
- 1 Cutting Pliers, combining Needle Holder and Wire Twister.
- 1 Tracheotomy Forceps, Trousseau's.
- 2 Tracheotomy Tubes, different sizes, improved pattern, silver.
- 1 Nelaton's Probe.
- 1 Director, silver.
- 1 Probang and Swivel Basket, for removing foreign bodies
from the œsophagus.
- 2 Grooved Staffs, medium and large size.
- 1 Symes' Staff.
- 1 Sound, curved, medium size.
- 6 Steel Bougies, nickel-plated, Thompson's curve.
- 1 Prostate Catheter, silver.
- 3 Catheters, different sizes, silver.
- 1 Vertebrated Probe and Catheter, Sayre's, silver.
- 3 Elastic Bougies, olive-pointed.
- 6 Elastic Catheters, different sizes.
- 6 Serre-fines, silver, assorted sizes.

6 Wire Suture Needles, 3 straight and 3 slightly curved.

12 Surgeon's Needles, 6 straight and 6 curved, assorted sizes.

24 Suture Pins, silvered.

6 Yards Silver Wire.

$\frac{1}{4}$ Ounce Silk.

$\frac{1}{8}$ " Wax.

In a mahogany case, brass mounted, lined with red chamois leather. Size of case, 15 by 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 3 inches, in an extra leather pouch,

\$145 00

INSTRUMENTS FOR CAPITAL OPERATION.

Plate 13.

1



INSTRUMENTS FOR CAPITAL OPERATIONS.

Plate 13.

Fig. 1. U. S. ARMY STAFF SURGEON'S CAPITAL OPERATING CASE, containing:

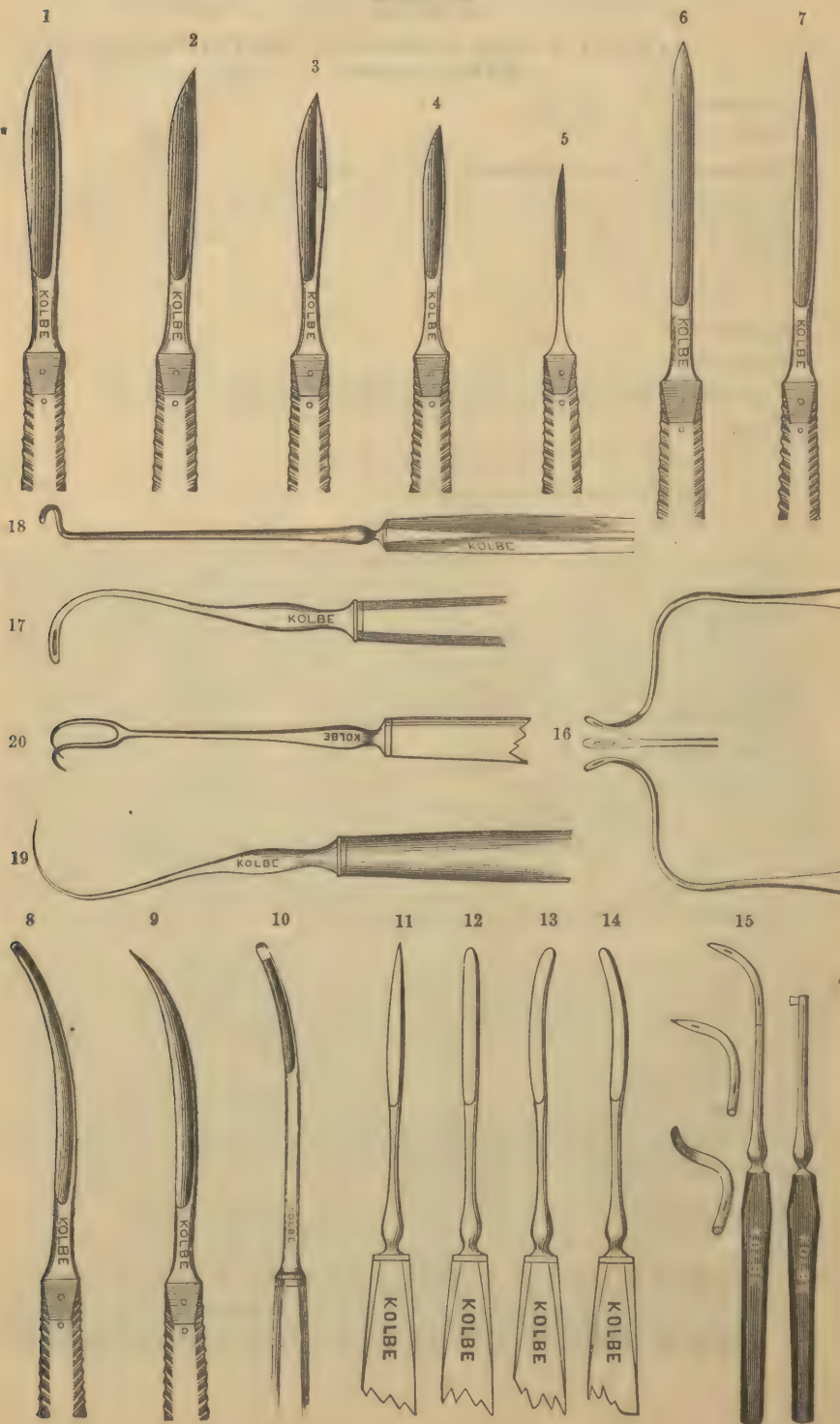
- 1 Amputating Knife, long.
- 1 Catlin, long.
- 1 Amputating Knife, medium.
- 1 Catlin, medium.
- 3 Scalpels, assorted.
- 1 Bistoury, straight.
- 1 Cartilage Knife.
- 1 Raspatory.
- 1 Tenaculum.
- 1 Artery Needle and Key, 3 points, different shape.
- 1 Razor.
- 1 Trocar and Canula, straight, silver canula.
- 1 Pair Artery Forceps, olive point.
- 1 Pair of Scissors, straight, French joint.
- 2 Trephines, conical crown, different sizes.
- 1 Brush.
- 1 Elevator.
- 1 Hey's Saw.
- 1 Metacarpal Saw.
- 1 Capital Saw.
- 1 Chain Saw.
- 1 Tourniquet.
- 1 Bone Forceps, Liston's.
- 2 Gnawing Forceps, different sizes, 1 straight and 1 slightly curved.
- 1 Sequestrum Forceps.
- 1 Gouge.
- 1 Chisel.
- 4 Bone Drills, with one handle.
- 2 Retractors.
- 1 Lithotomy Forceps.
- 12 Surgeon's Needles, 6 straight and 6 curved, different sizes.
- 6 Wire Suture Needles, 3 straight and 3 slightly curved.
- 12 Yards Silver Wire.
- $\frac{1}{4}$ Ounce Silk.
- $\frac{1}{8}$ " Wax.

In a mahogany case, brass mounted, lined with red chamois leather. Size of case, 17 by 9 by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, in an extra leather pouch,

\$120 00

GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 14.



GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 14.

Fig. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Different size Scalpels.

	Ebony handles, plain, each,	.	.	.	.	\$	75
	"	"	checkered, each,	.	.	.	1 00
	"	"	with ferrules, each,	.	.	.	1 25
	Ivory	"	plain, each,	.	.	.	1 00
	"	"	with ferrules,	.	.	.	1 50
"	6 and 7. Sharp-pointed Bistoury, straight.						
"	8. Curved, probe-pointed "						
"	9. " sharp-pointed "						
"	10. Cooper's Hernia Knife.						
"	6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. Ebony handles,					\$1 00 and	1 25
	Ebony handles, with ferrules,	.	.	.	.		1 50
	Ivory	"	plain,	.	.	.	1 25
	"	"	with ferrules,	.	.	.	1 75
"	11. Tenotome, straight, sharp-pointed, ivory handle,						1 50
"	12. " " probe-pointed, " "						1 50
"	13. " convex edge, " " "						1 50
"	14. " concave " " " "						1 50
"	15. Aneurism-Needle and Key, with different points.						
	Ebony handle,	.	.	.	.	.	3 00
	Ivory	"	.	.	.	.	3 50
"	16. Aneurism-Needle, right and left, double curve,						
	each,	.	.	.	.	\$1 00 and	1 50
"	17. " " single curve,						1 00 and 1 50
"	18. Dr. Morton's Double-Curved Blunt Hook for securing the Infra-Orbital Nerve as it lies in the canal,						1 50
"	19. Tenaculum,						\$1 00 and 1 50
"	20. Double Tenaculum,						1 25 and 1 75

KNIVES FOR AMPUTATION.

Plate 15.

1



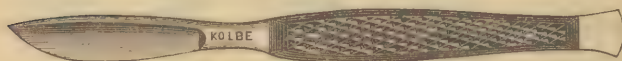
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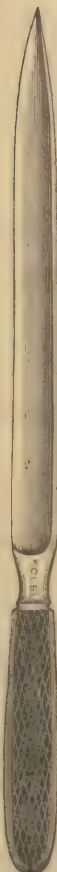
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6



7



8



GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUMENTS.

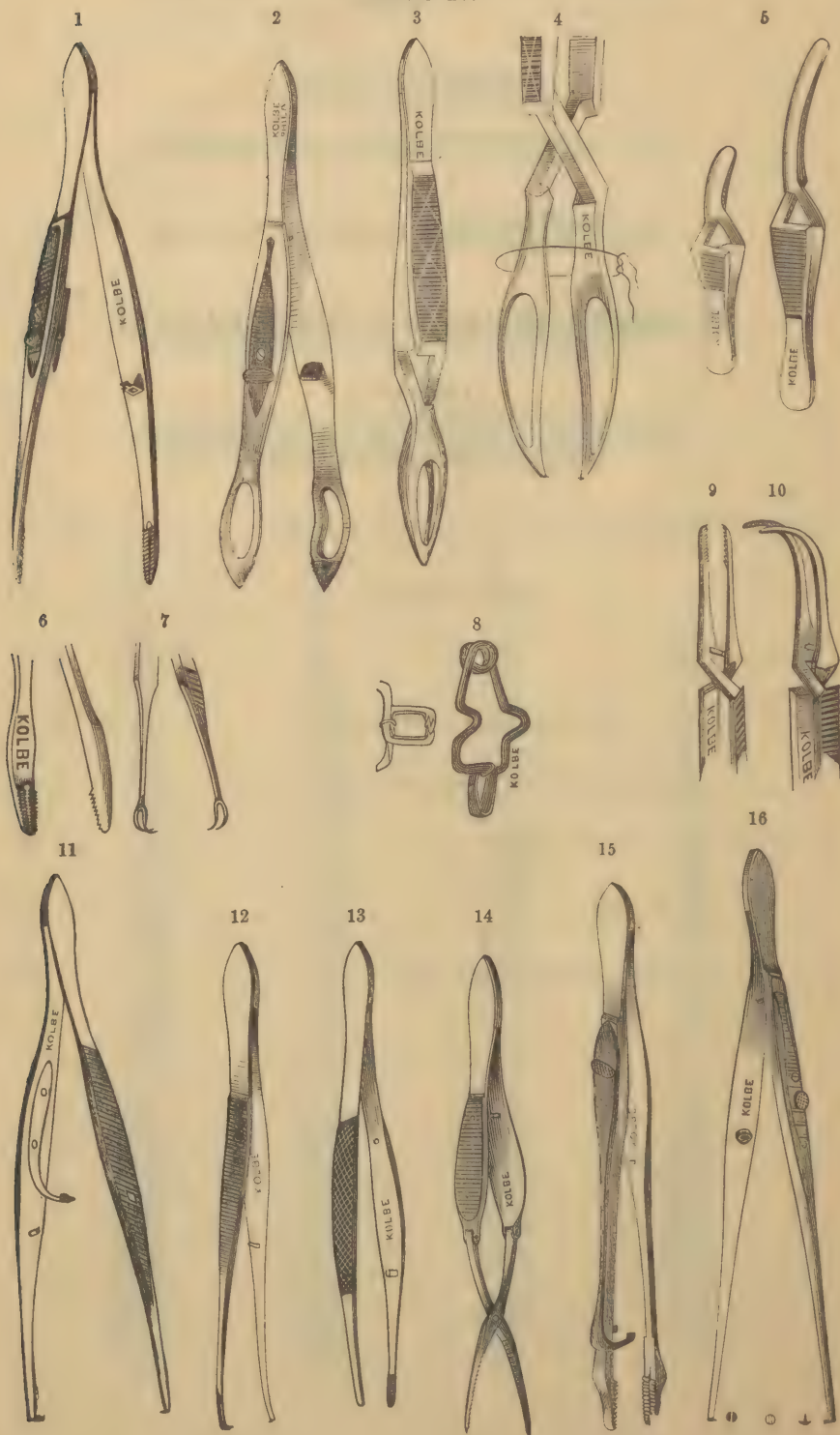
Plate 15.

KNIVES FOR AMPUTATION.

Fig. 1.	Liston's Knife, long, movable handle,	.	.	\$5 00
" 2.	" " medium size,	.	.	2 50
" 3.	Catlin,	"	"	2 50
" 4.	Scalpel and Raspatory combined,	.	.	1 25
" 5.	Amputating Knife, blunt-pointed,	.	.	3 00
" 6.	Liston's Knife, long,	.	.	3 00
" 7.	Long Catlin;	.	.	3 00
" 8.	Pancoast's Amputating Knife,	.	.	3 00

GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 16.



GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUMENTS.

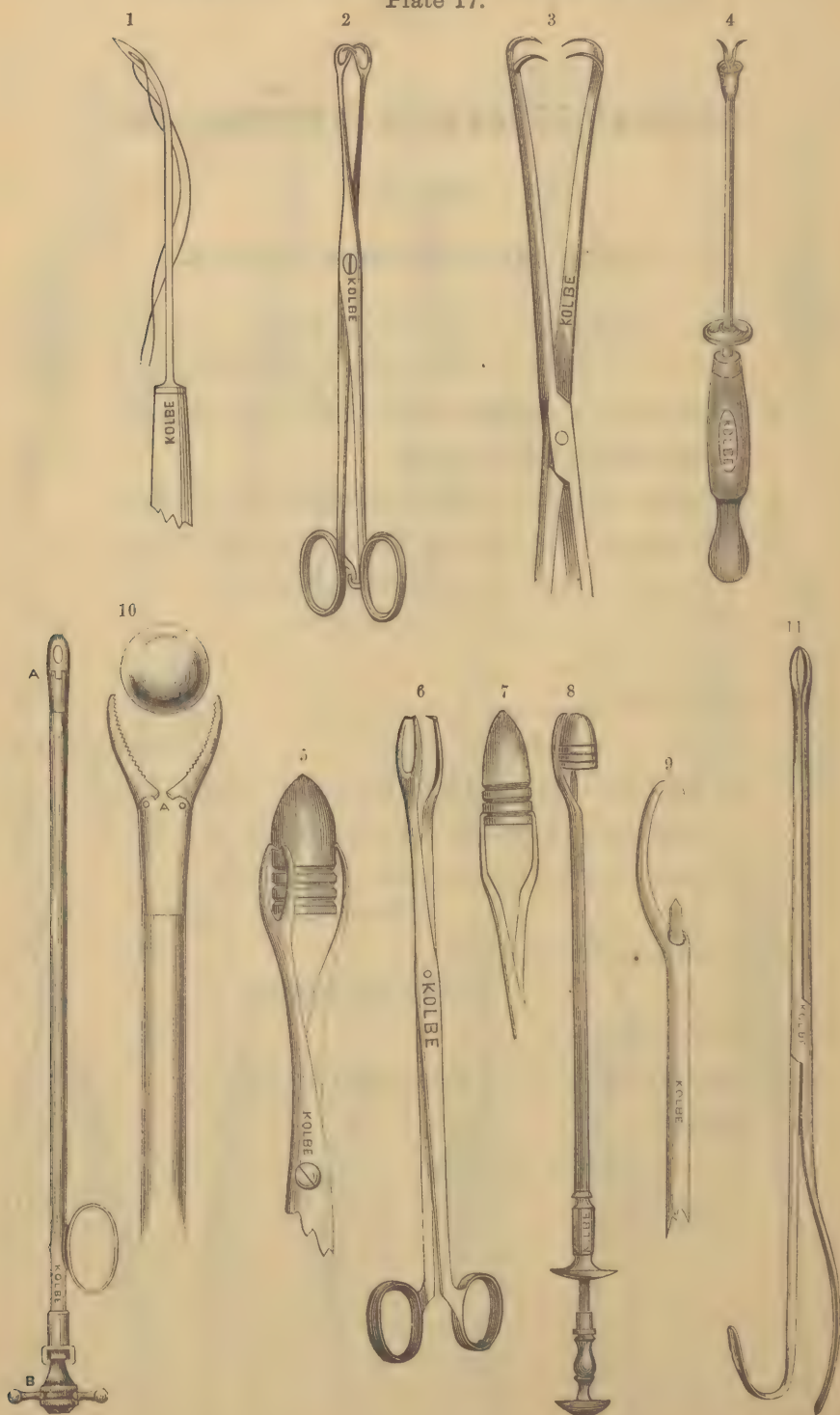
Plate 16.

ARTERY AND DISSECTING FORCEPS.

Fig. 1.	Slide Artery Forceps and Needle Holder combined,	\$2 50
" 2.	" " " olive-shaped point, fenestrated,	2 50
" 3.	Self-Closing, Cross-Branched Artery Forceps, olive-shaped point, fenestrated,	2 50
" 4.	Showing the ligature slide over the points of forceps.	
" 5.	Dieffenbach's Self-Closing Small Forceps, for temporarily checking hemorrhage, each,	1 50
" 6.	Olive-Point Artery Forceps, with slide,	2 50
" 7.	Tumor Forceps,	1 00 and 1 50
" 8.	Serre-fines, each,	50
"	" per dozen,	3 50 and 4 00
" 9 and 10.	Self-Closing, Cross-Branched Artery Forceps, straight and curved point, each,	2 00
" 11.	Liston's Artery Forceps, with spring catch,	1 50
" 12.	" " " without spring catch,	1 00
" 13.	Dissecting Forceps, plain,	75
" 14.	" " Kolbe's modification,	2 00
" 15.	Torsion Forceps,	2 75
" 16.	Agnew's Forceps, for deep-seated arteries,	2 50
	Gross's " " " "	2 50
	" Torsion Forceps,	1 75
	Hewson's " " " "	10 00

GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 17.



GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUMENTS.

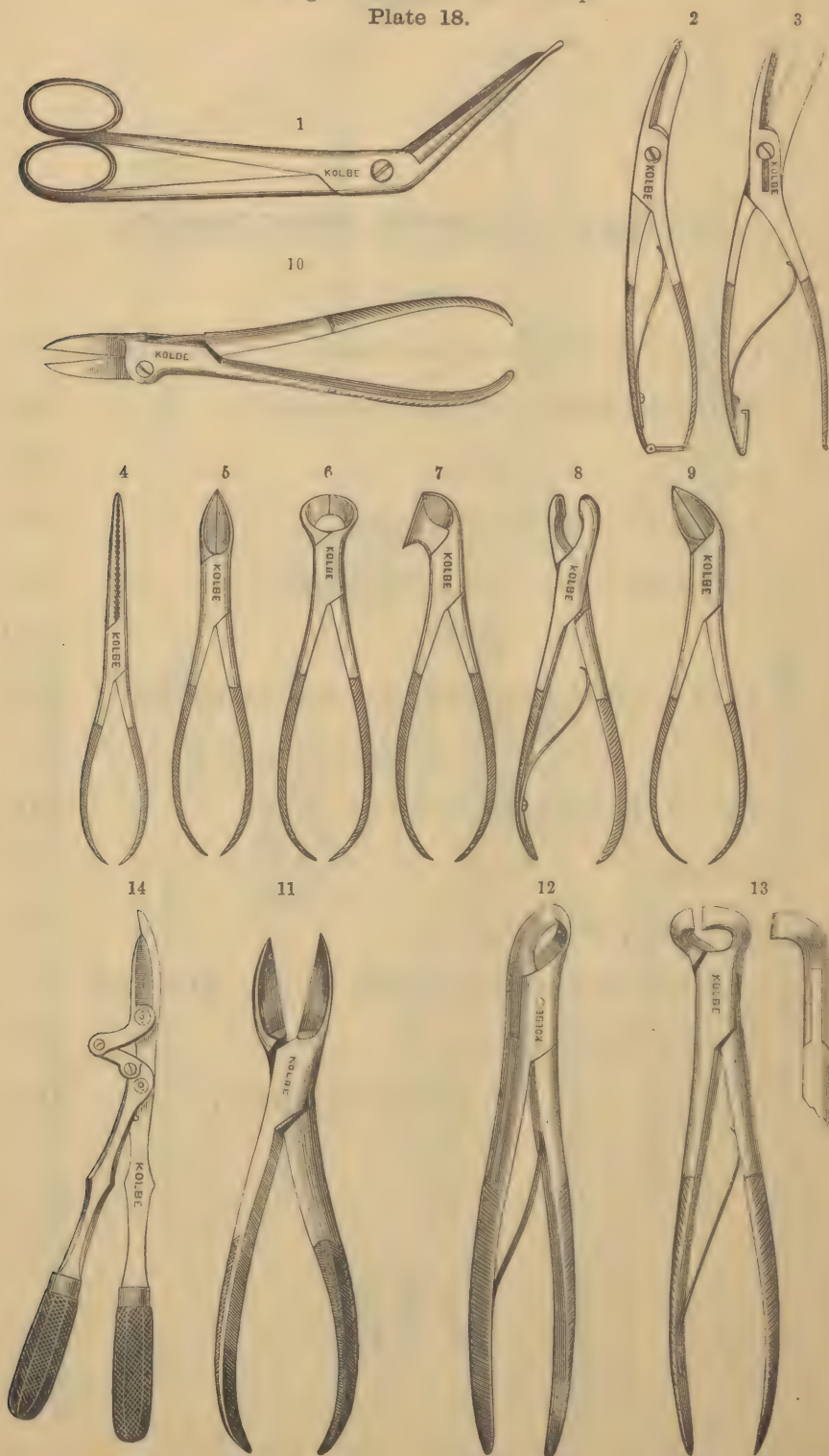
Plate 17.

Fig. 1.	Suture Needle, with fixed handle, .	\$1 00 and 1 25
" 2.	Volsella Forceps, with locked handle,	2 50
" 3.	" " plain,	2 00
" 4.	Instrument for grasping tumors,	3 00
	Belocq's Canula, silver, for Epistaxis,	2 50
	" " plated, " "	2 00
" 5 and 6.	Bullet Forceps, Kolbe's modification,	3 00
" 7.	" " Suer's, with sharp points,	3 00
" 8 and 9.	Levis's Bullet Extractor,	5 00
" 10.	Gross's " "	10 00
" 11.	Bullet Forceps, plain,	2 00
	Needle for ruptured perineum,	\$1 00 and 1 50
	Seton Needle, plain,	1 25
	" " with tortoise shell handle,	1 50

GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUMENTS.

Bandage Scissors and Bone Forceps.

Plate 18.



GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 18.

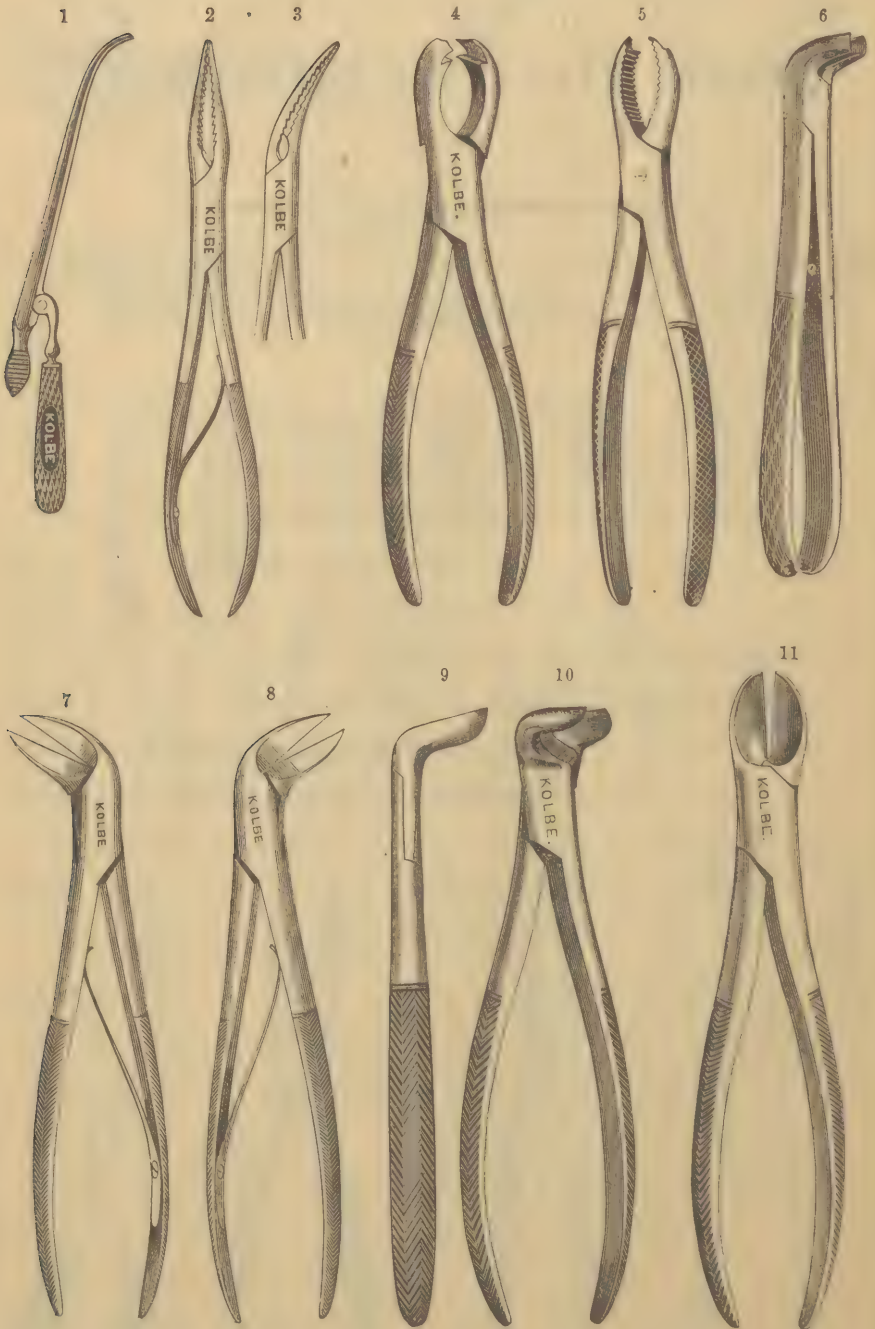
BANDAGE SCISSORS AND BONE FORCEPS.

Fig. 1.	Scissors for slitting up bandages, . . .	\$2 50 to 3 50
" 2.	Seutin's Strong Scissor Forceps, for removing starch bandages,	5 00
" 3.	Szymanvski Strong Scissor Forceps, sliding joint,	6 00
" 4.	Sequestrum Forceps, small and slender, . . .	2 00
" 5.	Bone-Cutting Forceps, straight, small size, . . .	2 50
" 6.	" " square edge, small size, . . .	3 50
" 7.	" " lateral " " " . . .	3 50
" 8.	Gnawing Forceps, for removing Caries, . . .	3 50
" 9.	Bone-Cutting Forceps, curved, small size, . . .	2 50
" 10.	" " straight, with eccentric joint,	5 00
" 11.	Liston's Bone-Cutting Forceps, straight, medium size,	3 00
" 12.	Prof. Gross's Forceps, for cutting away the alveolar process in neuralgia of the jaw, . . .	4 00
" 13.	Prof. Agnew's Forceps, for removing the alveolar portion of the jaws,	4 00
" 14.	Strong Lever Shears, for the removal of plaster of Paris dressings and starch bandages, . . .	12 00

GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUMENTS.

Bone Forceps &c.

Plate 19.



GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUMENTS.

Bone Forceps, &c.

Plate 19.

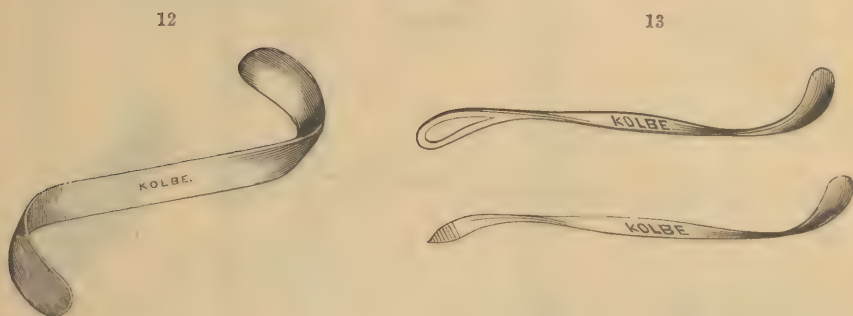
**GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUMENTS.**

Plate 19.

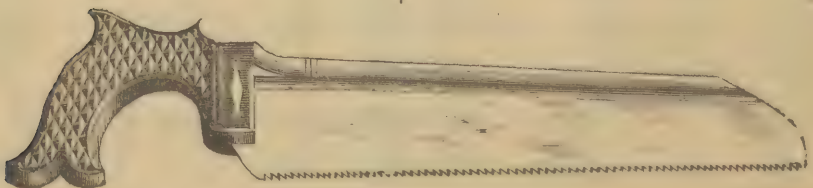
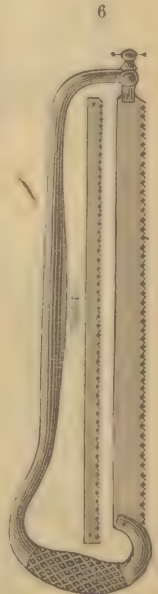
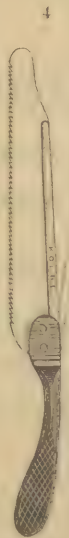
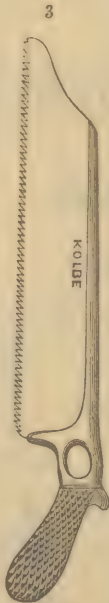
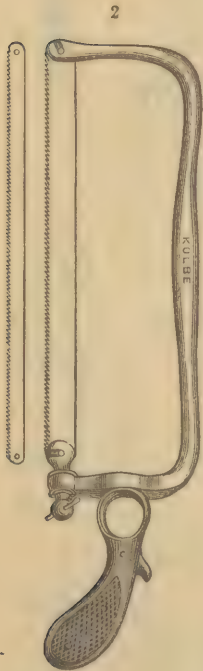
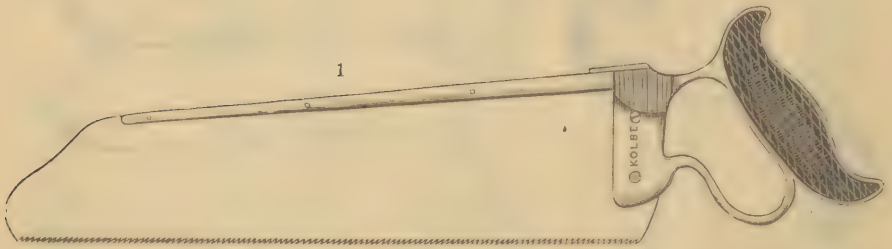
BONE FORCEPS, ETC.

Fig. 1.	Jointed Director for Re-sections,	\$4 00
" 2.	Sequestrum Forceps, straight, long and slender,	3 00
" 3.	" " curved, " " "	3 00
" 4.	Fergusson's Lion-Jawed Forceps,	3 00
" 5.	" " " serrated,	3 00
" 6.	Sequestrum Forceps, angular curved,	3 00
" 7 and 8.	Liston's Bone-Cutting Forceps, large, curved on the edge (right and left), each,	4 50
" 9 and 10.	Liston's Bone-Cutting Forceps, large, curved on the flat,	4 50
" 11.	Liston's Bone-Cutting Forceps, large, straight,	4 50
" 12.	Retractor, each,	1 00
" 13.	" Kolbe's Modification, combining Ele- vator and Tongue Depressor, each,	1 00

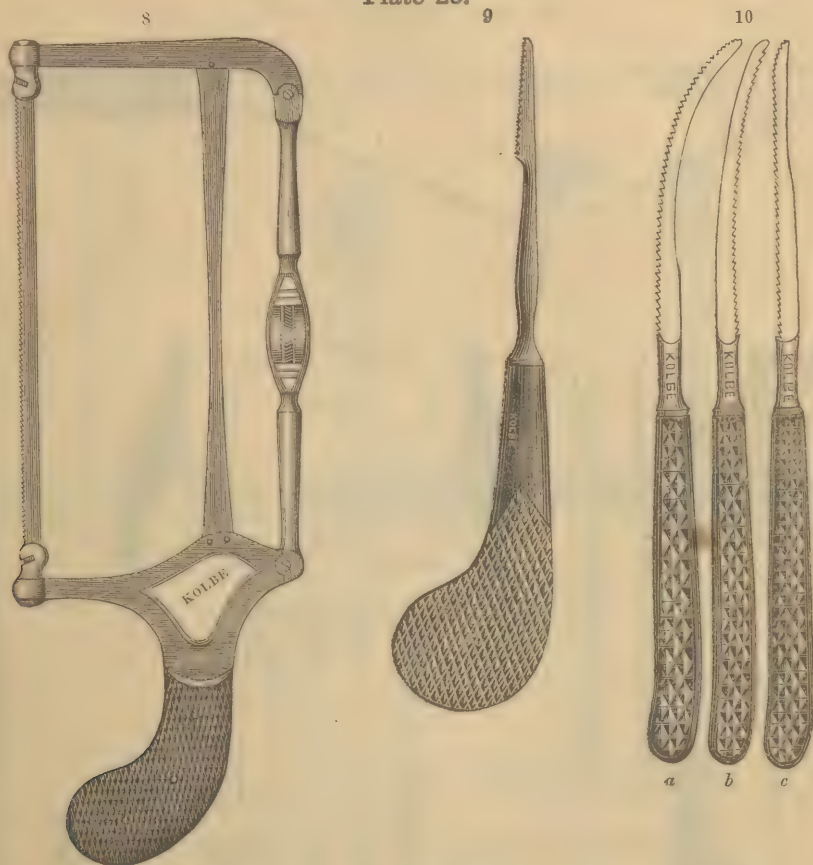
GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUMENTS.

Saws.

Plate 20.



GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUMENTS.

Saws.
Plate 20.

GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 20.

SAWS.

Fig. 1. Amputating Saw,	\$5 00
" 2. Bow Amputating Saw, with two blades of different widths, U. S. Army pattern,	6 00
" 3 and 7. Different Patterns of Amputating Saws, each,	4 50
" 4. Metacarpal Saw, with movable back. \$2 00 and	2 50
" 5. Hey's Saw,	1 50
" 6. Rust's Amputating Saw, two blades,	6 00
" 8. Butcher's Saw, for Amputation and Re-section, the blade can be rotated and fixed at any angle,	10 00
" 9. Adams' Saw, for the Subcutaneous Section of Bones,	2 50
" 10. Metacarpal Saws: <i>a</i> , Convex Cutting Edge; <i>b</i> , Concave Cutting Edge; <i>c</i> , Straight Cutting Edge, each,	1 50

GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUMENTS.

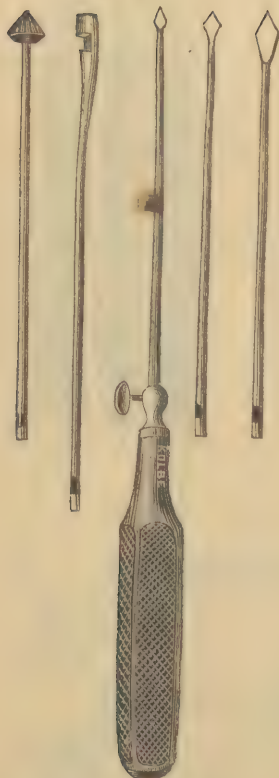
Saws, Drills and Trephines.

Plate 21.

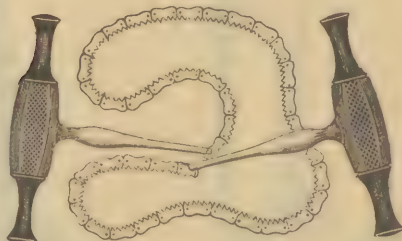
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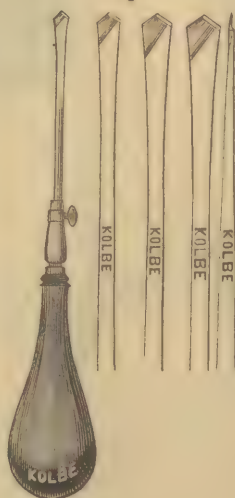
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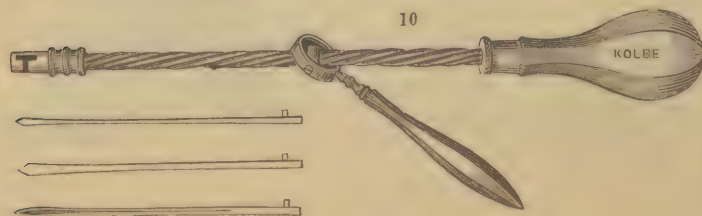
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GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUMENTS.

Saws, Drills and Trephines.

Plate 21.

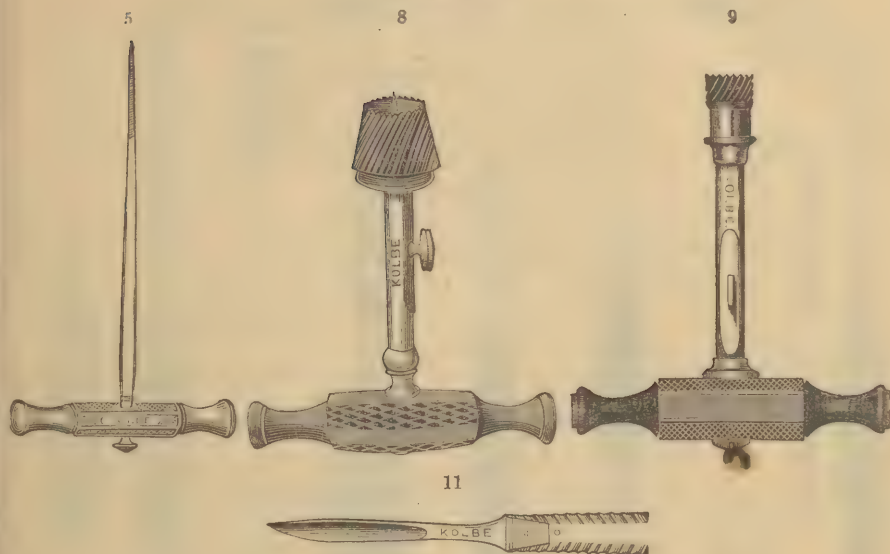
**GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUMENTS.****SAWS, DRILLS AND TREPHINES.**

Plate 21.

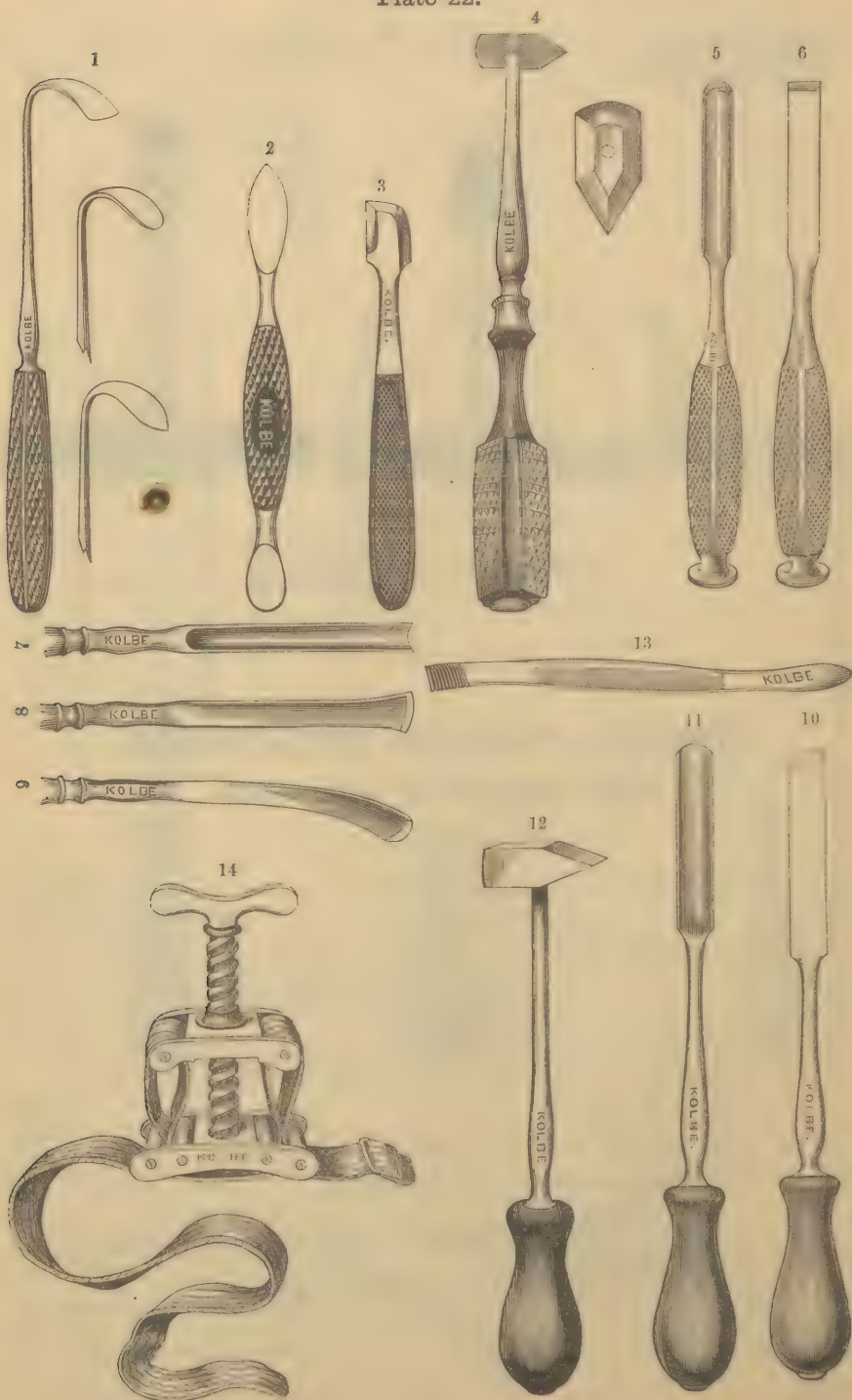
Fig. 1.	Chain Saw, used with one hand,	. . . . .	\$12 00
" 2.	" " movable handles,	. . . . .	\$8 00 and 10 00
" 3.	Brainard's Drills for ununited fracture, four sizes,	. . . . .	2 50
" 4.	" " with burr and extra chuck,	. . . . .	3 50
" 5.	Gimlet for disunited fracture,	. . . . .	1 50
" 6.	Pancoast's Screw for connecting the ends of ununited fracture,	. . . . .	3 00
" 7.	Burr-headed Drill for removing Caries,	. . . . .	1 75
" 8.	Trephine, conical crown pattern,	. . . . .	3 50
" 9.	" old " "	. . . . .	3 00
" 10.	Hamilton's Bone Drill,	. . . . .	7 00
" 11.	Adams' Knife, used in subcutaneous sections of bone,	. . . . .	1 50

GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUMENTS.

INSTRUMENTS FOR NECROSIS.

Scrapers, Chisels, Gouges, &c.

Plate 22.



GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUMENTS.

INSTRUMENTS FOR NECROSIS.

Sawyers, Chisels, Gouges, etc.

Plate 22.

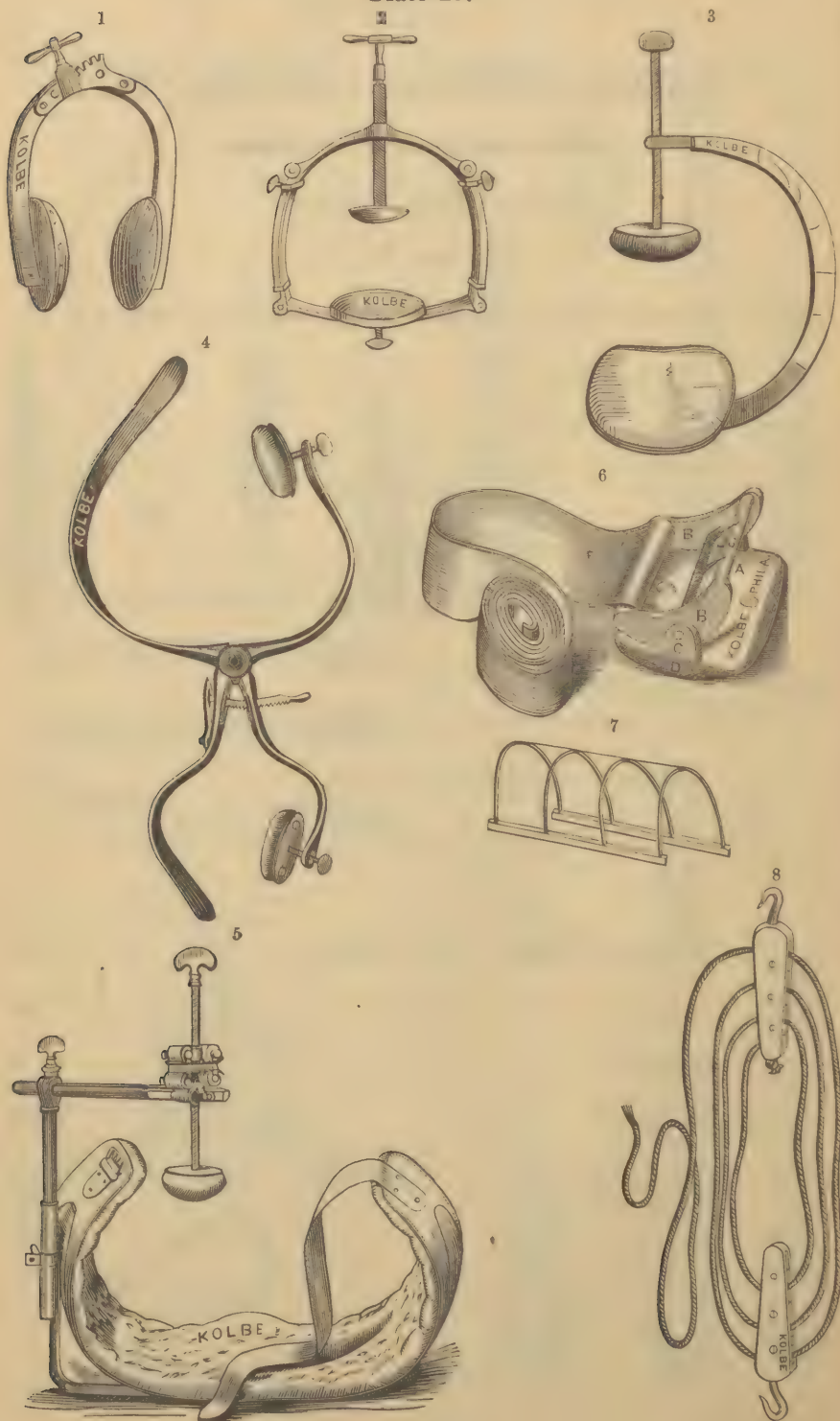
Fig. 1. Three different forms of Scrapers, for removing

	Caries, each,	. . . . .	\$1 50
"	2. Raspatory Knife,	. . . . .	1 50
"	3. " " different form.	. . . . .	1 50
"	4. Scraper for removing Caries,	. . . . .	1 75
"	5. Gouge with steel-headed handle, Kolbe's modifi-		
	cation, to be used with mallet,	. . . . .	1 50
"	6. Chisel with steel-headed handle, Kolbe's modifi-		
	cation, to be used with mallet,	. . . . .	1 50
"	7, 8, and 9. Different shapes of Gouges and Chisels,		
	each,	. . . . .	1 50
"	10. Chisel, old pattern, wood handle,	. . . . .	1 50
"	11. Gouge, " " " "	. . . . .	1 50
"	12. Hammer,	. . . . .	1 50
"	13. Elevator,	. . . . .	1 00
"	14. Petit's Tourniquet,	. . . . .	\$1 50 and 2 50

GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUMENTS.

TOURNIQUETS AND COMPRESSORS FOR ANEURISM, &C.

Plate 23.



GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUMENTS.

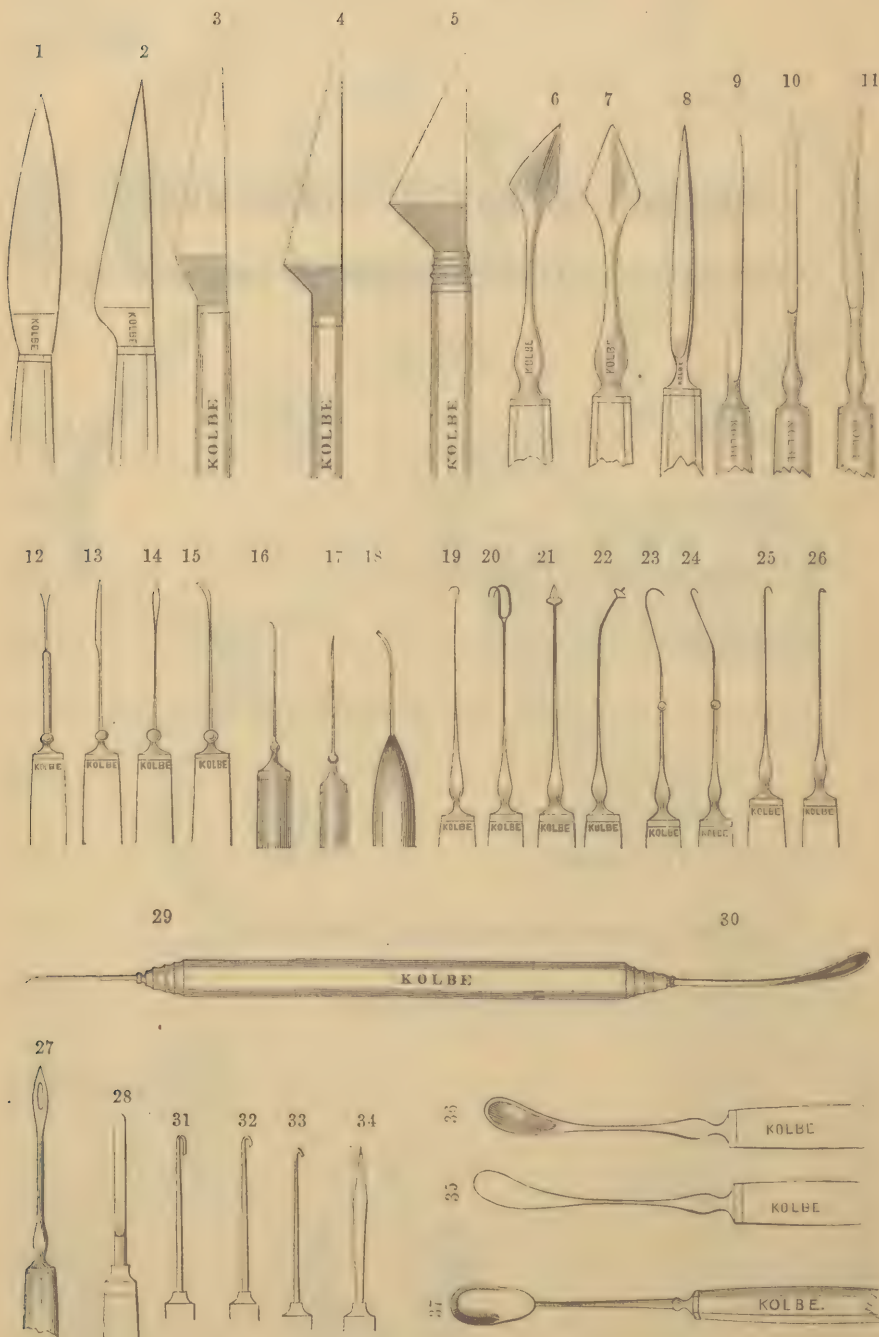
TOURNIQUETS AND COMPRESSORS FOR ANEURISM, Etc.

Plate 23.

Fig. 1. Signorini's Tourniquet,	\$15 00
" 2. Skey's "	15 00
" 3. Lister's Arterial Compressor,	10 00
" 4. Gross's " "	15 00
" 5. Carte's Compressor for Femoral and Popliteal Aneurism,	18 00
" 6 Field Tourniquet,	1 50
" 7 Arched Frame for protecting Stumps, etc.,	3 50
" 8. Pulleys for reducing Dislocation,	8 00

EYE INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 24.



EYE INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 24.

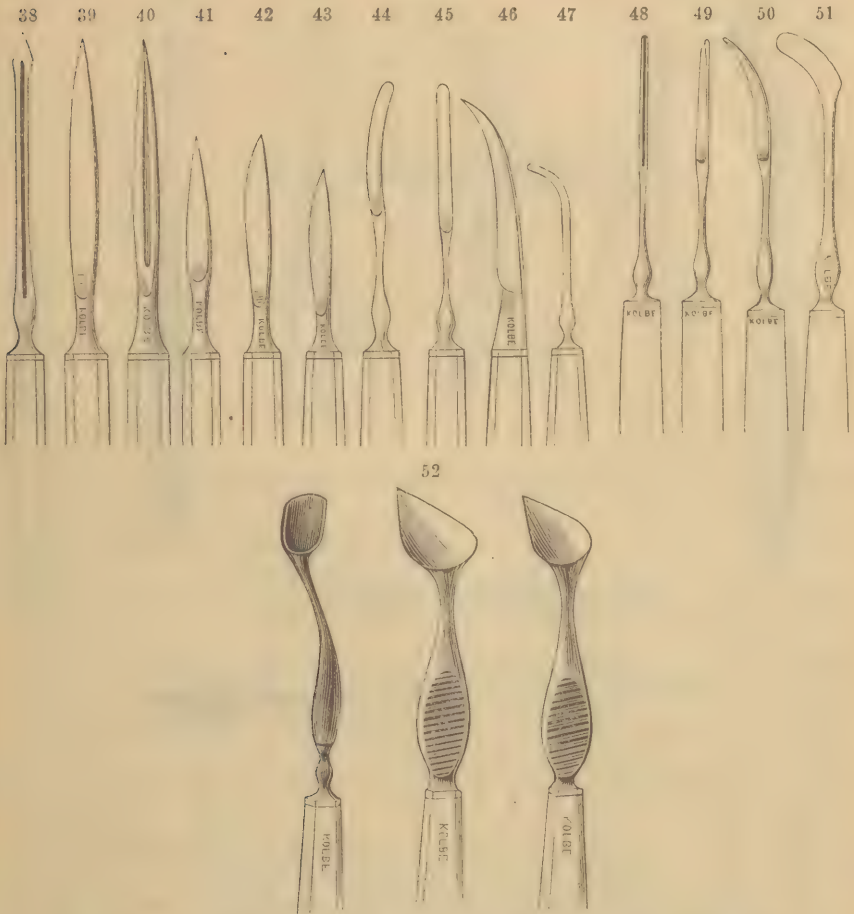
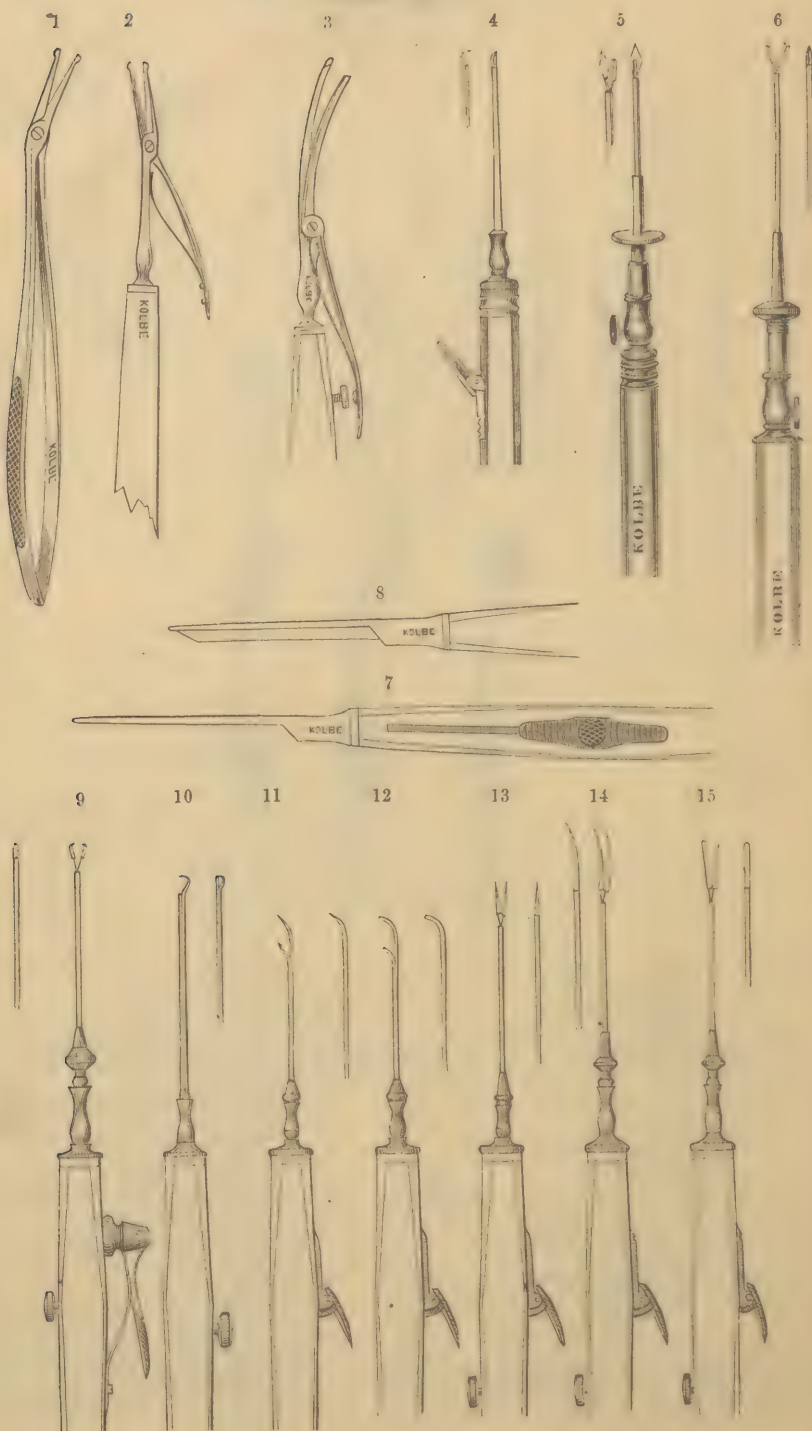


Fig. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Different forms of Cataract Knives, each, . . .	\$1 50
" 6 and 7. Jaeger's Kerotome, curved and straight, each, . . .	1 50
" 8, 9 and 10. Different forms of Graefe's Knives, each, . . .	1 50
" 11. Levis's Modification of Graefe's Knives, . . .	1 50
" 12. Bowman's Stop Needles, straight and curved, each, . . .	1 25
" 13. Hey's Knife Needle, . . .	1 50
" 14 and 15. Scarfa's Needles, straight and curved, each, . . .	1 25
" 16. Pancoast's Needle, . . .	1 25
" 17. Conical " . . .	1 25
" 18. Jacob's Needle, square cutting edge, . . .	1 25
" 19. Iris Hook, sharp pointed, . . .	1 25
" 20. Double Hook, for steadying the Eye Ball, . . .	1 50
" 21. Needle for Paracentesis, . . .	1 25
" 22. Instr. for steadying the Eye Ball, . . .	1 25
" 23 and 24. Graefe's Hook, blunt-pointed for Iridectomy, diff. sizes, each, . . .	1 25
" 25. Tyrrell's Hook, flexible shank, . . .	1 25
" 26. Cystotome, " . . .	1 25
" 27. Levis's Needle for Paracentesis, . . .	1 50
" 28. Cornea Knife, blunt-pointed, . . .	1 50
" 29 and 30. Walton's Curette and Cystotome, in one handle, . . .	2 00

Figs. 31, 32 and 33.	Three different forms of	
" 31.	Tyrrell's Hooks, each, . . .	\$1 25
" 34.	Broad Needle, . . .	1 25
" 35.	Schufft's Scoop for Iridectomy, vul-	
	cvanized, rubber or tortoise shell,	2 50
" 36.	Levis's Wire Scoop for Iridectomy,	2 00
" 37.	Morton's " " "	2 00
	Critchett's " " "	2 50
" 38.	Spear-pointed Grooved Needle for	
	Lachrymal Fistula, . . .	1 50
" 39.	Sharp-pointed Bistoury for Lach-	
	rymal Fistula, . . .	1 50
" 40.	Sharp-pointed Bistoury, grooved,	
	for Lachrymal Fistula, . . .	1 50
" 41.	Stilling's Knife for Lach. Fistula,	1 50
" 42 and 43.	Small Scalpels of different	
	sizes, each, . . .	1 50
" 44 and 45.	Curved and Straight Cornea	
	Knives, each, . . .	1 50
" 46.	Curved Bistoury, . . .	1 50
" 47.	Strabismus Hook, . . .	1 25
" 48.	Levis's Director for slitting the	
	Canaliculus, . . .	1 50
" 49 and 50.	Weber's Beaked Knives,	
	curved and straight, for slitting	
	the Canaliculus, each, . . .	1 50
" 51.	Scarificator for Conjunctiva, . . .	1 50
" 52.	Weber's Scoop and Keratomes,	
	concave, each, . . .	2 00

EYE INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 25.



EYE INSTRUMENTS.

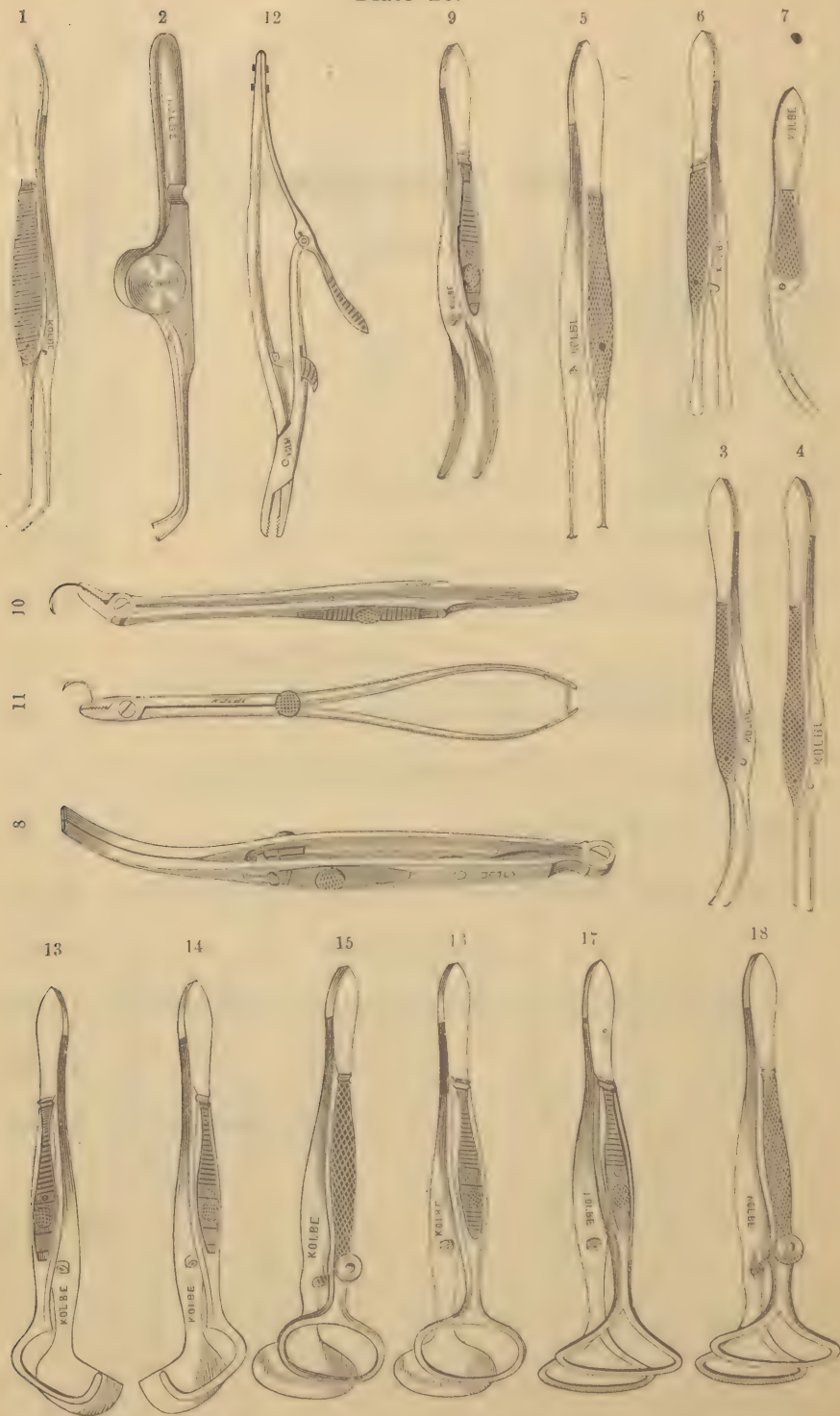
Plate 25.

Fig. 1.	McClure's Iris Scissors,	. . . . .	\$5 00
" 2.	Levis's " "		6 00
	Hall's " "		5 00
" 3.	Instrument for enlarging corneal incision,	.	8 00
" 4.	Walton's guarded Curette,	. . . . .	10 00
" 5.	Capsular Canula Forceps, with needle point,	.	15 00
" 6.	" " " toothed, blunt "	.	15 00
" 7 and 8.	Morton's Director Knife, for the lachrymal duct,		8 00
" 9.	Capsular Canula Forceps, toothed, blunt point,		15 00
" 10.	Guarded Iris Hook,	. . . . .	10 00
" 11.	Capsular Forceps, sharp-pointed, Lithotriptor form,		18 00
" 12.	" " probe-pointed, " "		18 00
" 13.	Wild's Iris Canula Scissors, straight, sharp-pointed,		15 00
" 14.	" " " " curved, " "		15 00
" 15.	" " " " straight, blunt-pointed,		15 00

EYE INSTRUMENTS.

FORCEPS.

Plate 26.



EYE INSTRUMENTS.

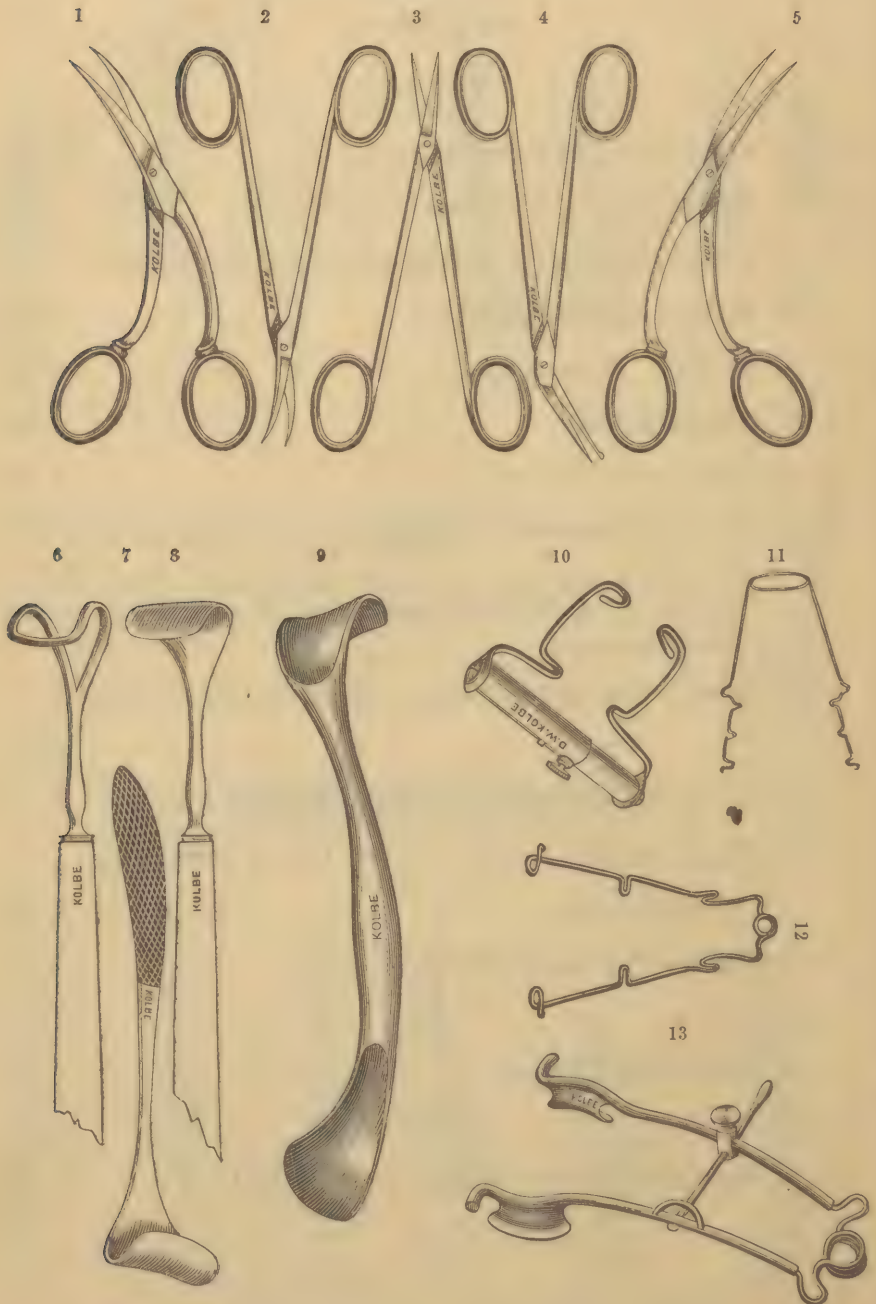
FORCEPS.

Plate 26.

Fig. 1.	Liebreich's Iris Forceps,	. . . . .	\$1 75
" 2.	Modification of Liebreich's Iris Forceps,	. . . . .	6 00
" 3.	Lewis's Forceps for holding delicate Suture Needles,	. . . . .	4 50
" 4.	Entropium Forceps, plain,	. . . . .	2 50
" 5.	Fixation Forceps,	. . . . .	1 50
" 6.	Cilia Forceps,	. . . . .	1 25
" 7.	Fisher's Iris Forceps,	. . . . .	1 25
" 8.	Morton's Entropium Forceps,	. . . . .	10 00
<p>This instrument has a concealed sliding knife, which, after the fold of skin is grasped, is pushed forward, and thus cut it with greater accuracy.</p>			
" 9.	Lewis's Forceps for holding delicate Suture Needles,	. . . . .	3 50
" 10.	" " " " " " " "	. . . . .	3 00
" 11 and 12.	Curved and straight Iris Forceps,	. . . . .	1 50
" 13 and 14.	Snellen's right and left Tumor Forceps or clamp, each,	. . . . .	\$2 50 and 3 50
" 15.	Desmarre's Clamp, with screw catch,	. . . . .	3 00
" 16.	" " " " slide " "	. . . . .	3 50
" 17.	Entropium Forceps, " " " "	. . . . .	3 50
" 18.	" " " " screw " "	. . . . .	3 00
	Hewson's Forceps, for steadying eyeball,	. . . . .	6 00

EYE INSTRUMENTS.**SCISSORS AND EYE SPECULUMS.**

Plate 27.



EYE INSTRUMENTS.

Scissors and Eye Speculums.

Plate 27.

14



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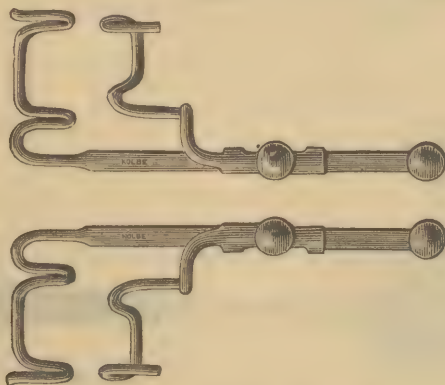
**EYE INSTRUMENTS.**

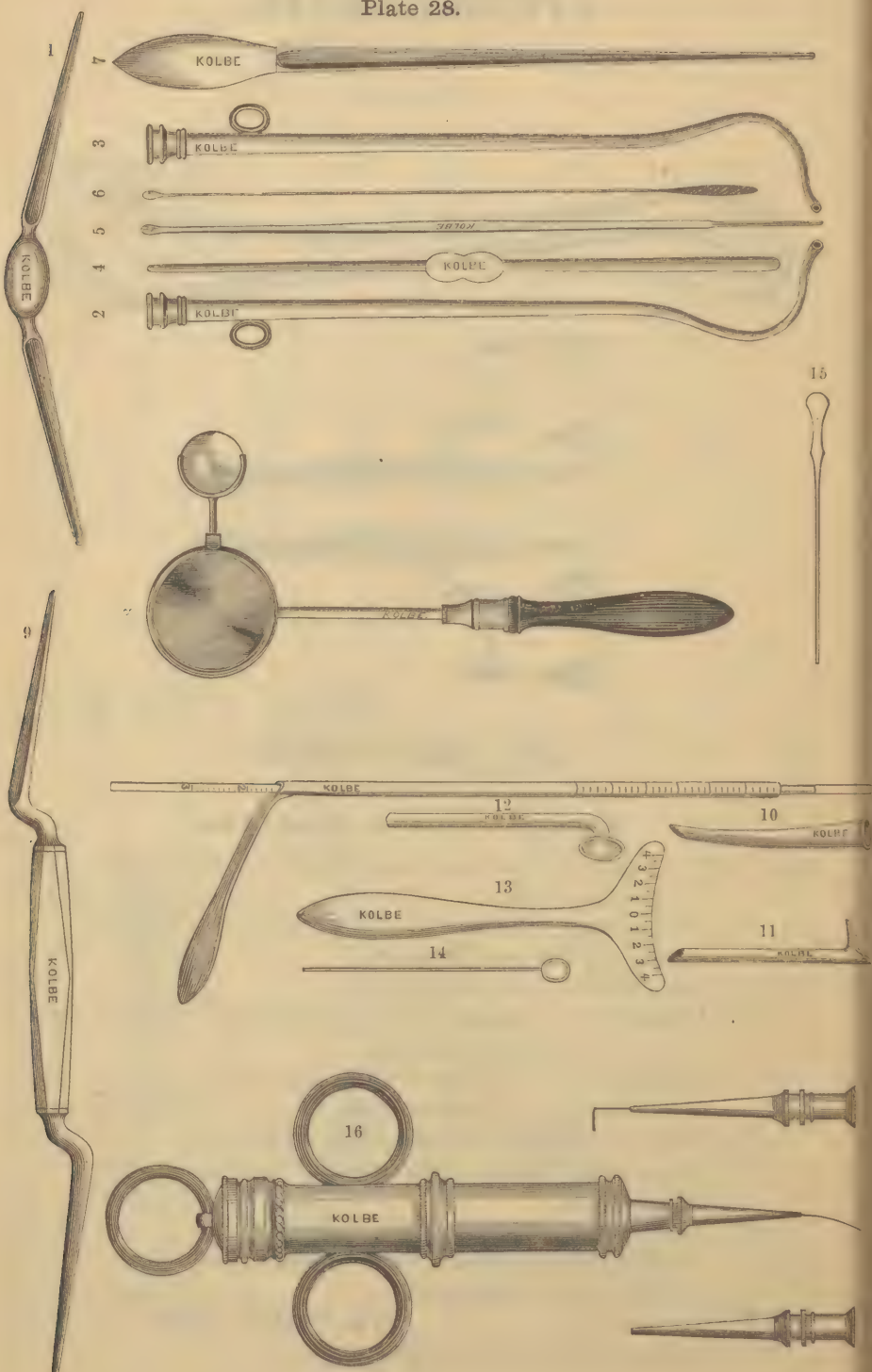
Plate 27.

SCISSORS AND EYE SPECULUMS.

Fig. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Various forms of Iris and Strabismus Scissors, each,	\$2 00
“ 6. Fenestrated Elevator for the Eyelid, of German silver, with ivory handle,	2 00
“ 7. Steel Elevator for the Eyelid,	1 25
“ 8. Desmarre's Elevator for the Eyelid, of German silver, with ivory handle,	1 75
“ 9. Elevator and Spatula for the Eyelid, of vulcanized rubber or tortoise shell, . . . \$1 25 and	1 50
“ 10. Levis's Parallel Expansion Eye Speculum,	4 00
“ 11 and 12. Different patterns of wire-spring Eye Speculums,	75
“ 13. Lawrence's Eye Speculum,	2 00
“ 14. Wire Elevator for the Eyelid, double curve,	1 00
“ Weber's Eye Speculum,	3 00
“ 15. Keyser's “ “ right and left, each,	3 50
“ Snowden's Eye Speculum,	2 50

EYE INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 28.



EYE INSTRUMENTS.

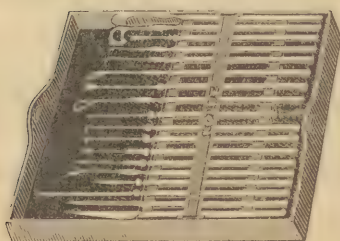
Plate 28.

Fig. 1.	Weber's Dilator, for the lachrymal duct,	\$1 75
"	2 and 3. Gensoul's Canulas, for lachrymal duct, right and left, each,	2 00
"	4. Bowman's Probes, 4 in a set, 8 sizes,	4 00
"	5. Critchett's Director, for the canaliculus,	1 00
"	6. Anel's Probe,	50
"	7. Director for the lachrymal duct,	1 00
"	8. Liebreich's Ophthalmoscope, in case, complete,	6 00
"	9. Levis's Dilator and Director, for the lachrymal duct,	2 50
"	10. Silver-Gilt Tube, for lachrymal fistula,	1 25
"	11. Morton's Silver-Gilt Tube, for lachrymal fistula.	1 25
"	12. Style for the nasal duct, from 50 to 1 00	
"	13. Strabismometer,	1 50
"	14 and 15. Different forms of Probes, for the canalic- ulus, each,	50
"	16. Anel's Syringe, with three pipes (silver),	10 00
	Agnew's Lachrymal Syringe,	4 50
	Knapp's Ophthalmoscope.	\$20 00 and 35 00
	Jaeger's "	
	Pocket " small size,	3 00
	Lorring's "	\$9 00 to 35 00.

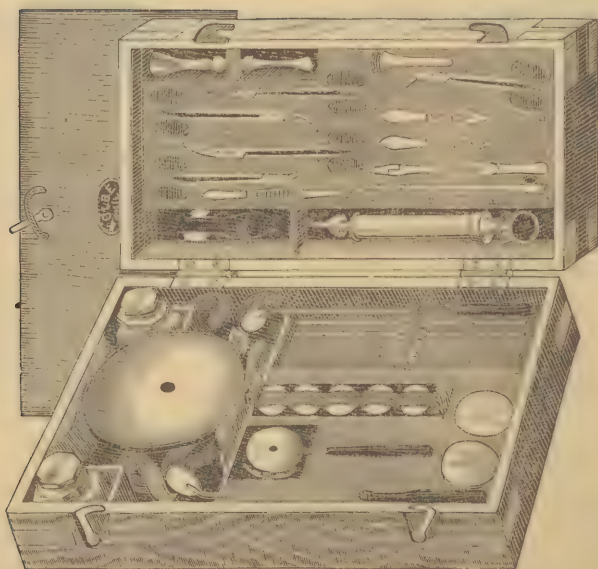
EYE AND EAR INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 29.

1



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EYE CASES may be put up in any style, to suit the purchaser.
Price according.

EYE AND EAR INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 29.

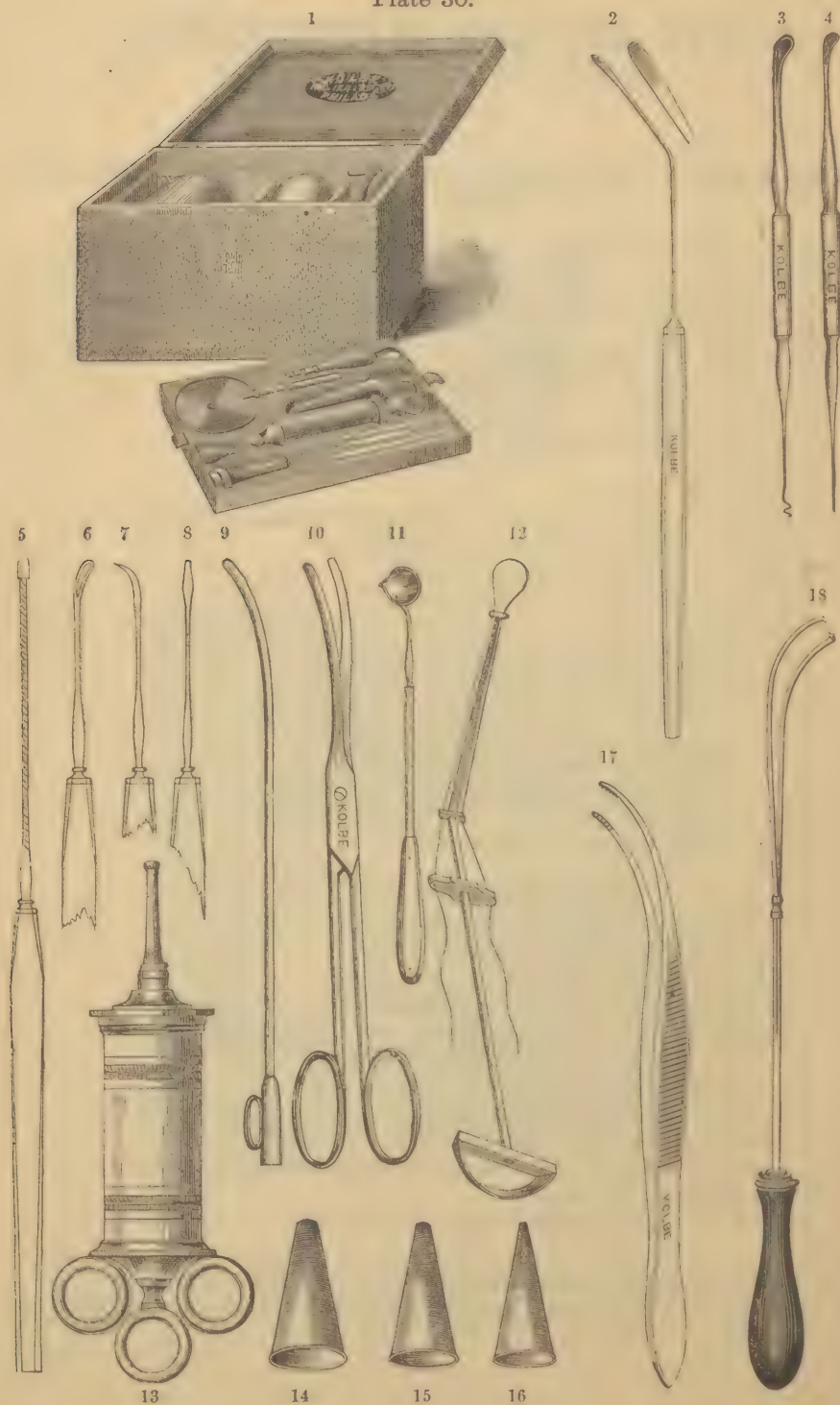
Figs. 1 and 2. U. S. ARMY STAFF SURGEON'S EYE AND EAR CASE, containing :

- 1 Beer's Cataract Knife.
- 1 Graefe's " "
- 1 Beaked Knife, with long flexible shank, for slitting the canalicula.
- 1 Broad Needle.
- 1 Jaeger's Keratome, curved.
- 2 Bowman's Stop Needle, straight.
- 1 Tyrrell's Hook.
- 1 Iris Hook, sharp-pointed.
- 1 Cystotome.
- 1 Levis's Wire Scoop.
- 2 Critchett's Scoops, 1 of metal and 1 of vulcanized rubber.
- 2 Strabismus Hooks, different curve and size.
- 1 Spud, for removing foreign bodies.
- 1 Fenestrated Elevator for the Eyelid.
- 1 Desmarre's " " "
- 1 Eyelid Spatula, of vulcanized rubber.
- 1 Lawrence's Eye Speculum.
- 1 Pair Iris Scissors, straight.
- 1 " " " curved on the flat.
- 1 " Strabismus Scissors, angular curve.
- 1 " Scissors, medium size, curved on the flat.
- 1 Liebreich's Iris Forceps.
- 1 Fixation Forceps, with spring catch.
- 1 Cilia "
- 4 Bowman's Probes, numbers 1 to 8.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ Doz. Small Suture Needles, different curves.
- Needle Holder, forcep pattern.
- Silver wire, silk and wax.
- Liebreich's Ophthalmoscope, nickel-plated mirror.
- 1 Laryngeal Reflector, nickel-plated mirror, to use on forehead.
- 2 " Throat Mirrors, different sizes.
- 1 Set Toynbee's Ear Speculums, 3 sizes, silver.
- 1 Toynbee's Ear Forceps, angular.
- 1 Eustachian Catheter, silver.
- 1 Gross's Instrument, for removing foreign bodies from the ear.
- 1 Ear Syringe, hard rubber.
- 2 Glass Vials, with ground stopper, for atropia.

In a mahogany case, brass mounted, lined with silk velvet, size
of case $11\frac{1}{8}$ by $6\frac{1}{4}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, in an extra leather pouch, \$110 00

EAR INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 30.

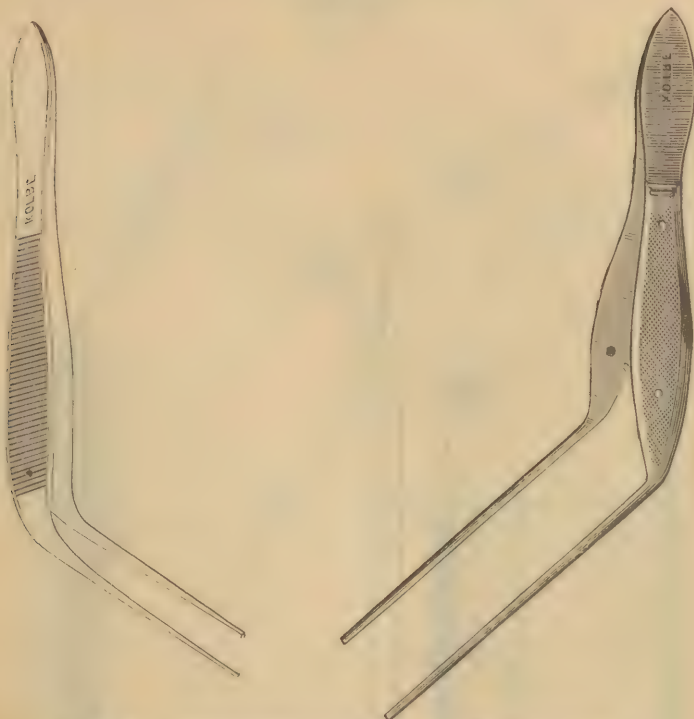


EAR INSTRUMENTS.

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Plate 30.

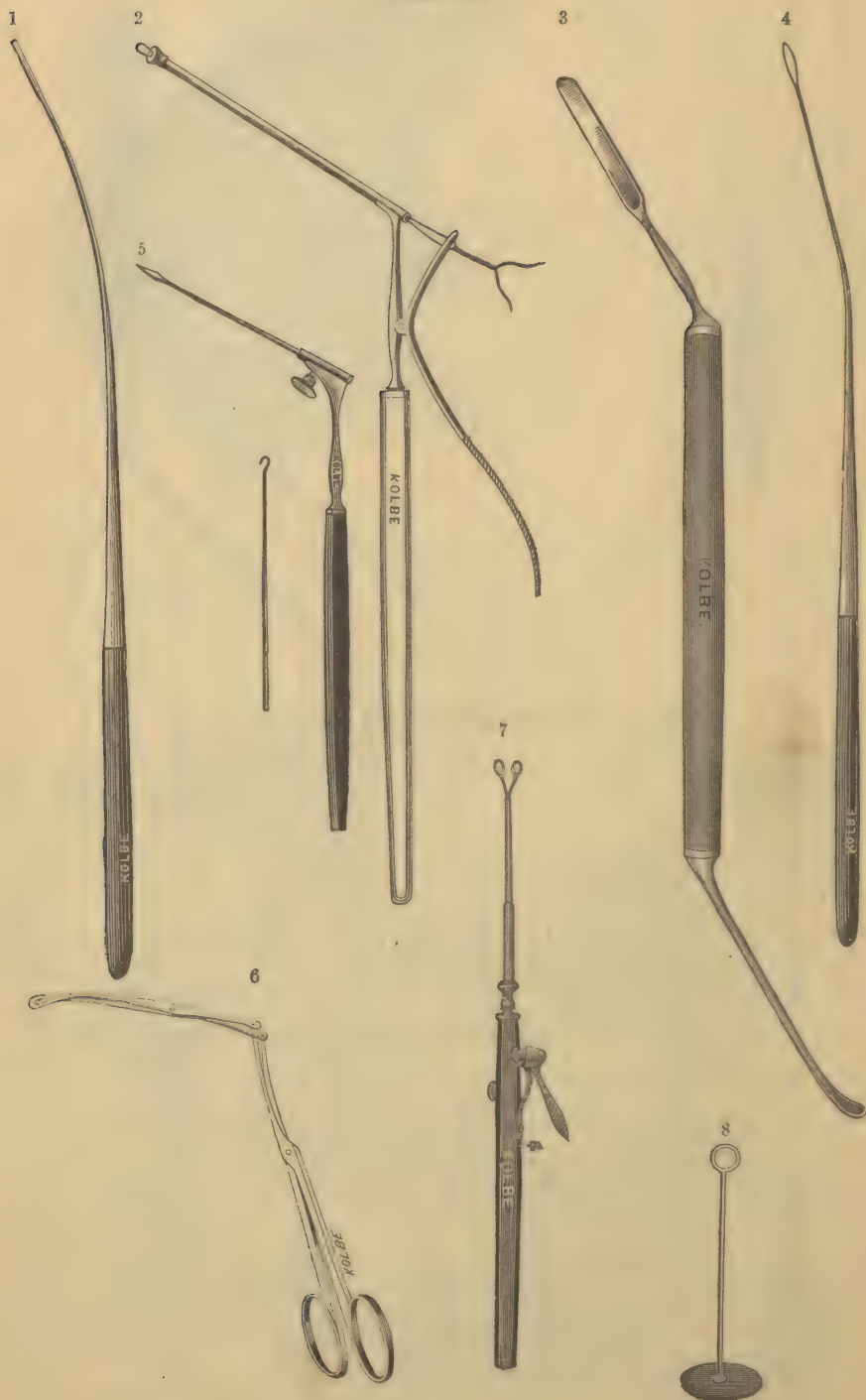
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**Fig. 1. TURNBULL'S EAR CASE,** containing:

1 Troeltsch's Mirror.	1 Eustachian Catheter.
1 Iodine Inhaler.	1 Instrument for puncturing and incising the membrana tympani.
1 Ear Syringe.	1 Gruber's Ear Speculum (3 in set).
1 Clark's Douche.	1 Politzer Inflator.
1 Ear Spout.	1 Otoscope.
1 Turnbull's Ear Forceps.	1 Explorer.
1 Gross's Ear Instrument, for removing foreign bodies from the ear.	In morocco case, . . . \$30 00
Fig. 2. Turnbull's Ear Curette, for removing Ear Wax, etc., . . .	\$1 50
" 3 and 4. Gross's Instruments, for removing foreign bodies from the ear, each, . . .	1 00
" 5. Livingston's Elastic Caustic Probe, . . .	2 50
" 6. Dr. Elwood Wilson's Fenestrated Ear Scoop, for removing foreign bodies from the ear.	1 50
" 7 and 8. Instruments for puncturing and incising the membrana tympani, each,	1 25
" 9. Eustachian Catheter, silver,	1 50
" " " rubber,	1 00
" 10. Blunt pointed Scissors, for removal of hairs, detached polypi, etc., from meatus,	2 25
" 11. Platinum Ladle, for melting nitrate of silver,	3 00
" 12. Wilde's Snare for removing polypus from meatus,	2 50
" 13. Ear Syringe, German silver,	10 00
" " " metal,	2 50
" H. R. Syringe,	1 25
" 14, 15 and 16. Wilde's Ear Speculum (3 in set), silver,	4 00
" 14, 15 and 16. " " " plated,	2 50
" 17. Turnbull's Ear Forceps,	1 25
" 18. Turnbull's Delicate Sponge Holder, silver,	2 50
" 19. Wilde's Ear Forceps,	1 50
" Wilde's Snare, modified, with handle,	3 00
" 20. Ear Forceps, Burnett's, for removing foreign bodies, forceps open on parallel line,	1 50

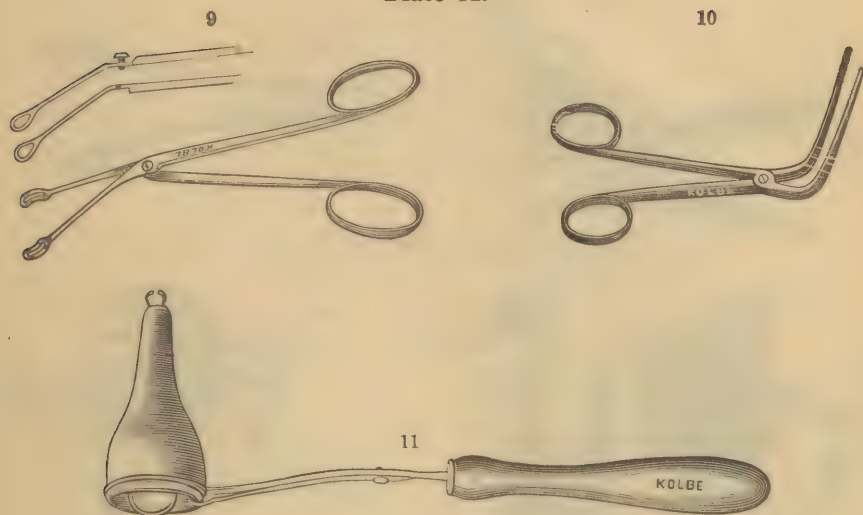
EAR INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 31.



EAR INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 31.



EAR INSTRUMENTS.

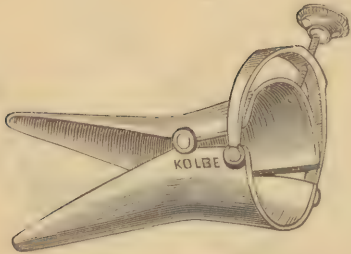
Plate 31.

Fig. 1. Flexible Probe for introducing cotton in ear,	\$ 75
" 2. Lever Snare, for removing deep-seated polypi,	5 00
" 3. Hagen's Blunt Bistoury, with spoon for evacuating abscesses,	2 50
" 4. Flexible Wire Loop for ear,	1 00
" 5. Adjustable Handle with Burnett's polypus hook, paracentesis knife and tenotome,	5 00
" 6. Forceps, for removing polypi or foreign bodies from the ear,	5 00
" 7. Toynbee's Ring and Lever Forceps, for removing vascular growths from meatus,	12 00
" 8. Artificial Tympanum (rubber),	75
" 9. Slewson's Ear Forceps,	3 00
" 10. Toynbee's Angular Ear Forceps,	2 00
" 11. Duchenne's Auricular Rheophonre,	5 00

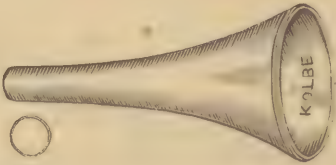
EAR INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 32.

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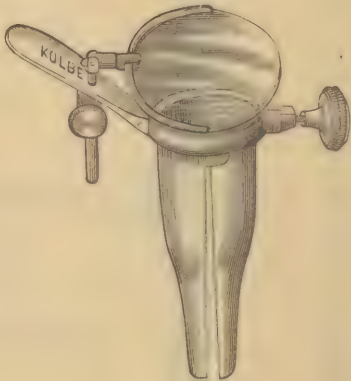
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6



EAR INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 32.

Fig. 1.	Kramer's Bivalve Ear Speculum, with set screw,	\$5 00
" 2.	Gruber's Ear Speculum, 3 in set (silver), .	5 00
" " " 3 "	(plated), .	3 50
" 3.	Siegle's Pneumatic Aural Speculum, .	\$4 50 and 6 00
" 4.	Weber's Magnifying Bivalve Ear Speculum, .	8 00
" 5.	Weber's Reflector and Speculum, . .	12 00
" 6.	Kramer's Bivalve Ear Speculum, . . .	2 50
	Toynbee's Ear Speculum, 3 in set (silver), .	5 00
" " " 3 "	(plated), .	3 50
" 7.	Ear Speculum, H R., 3 in set . . .	2 00

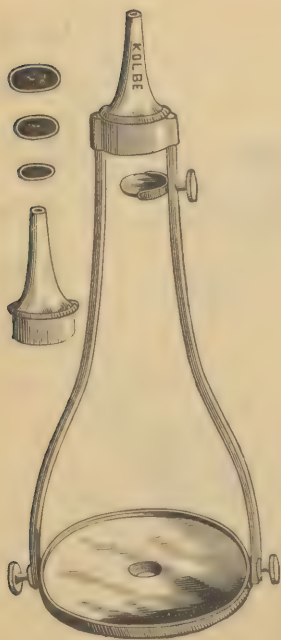
EAR INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 33.

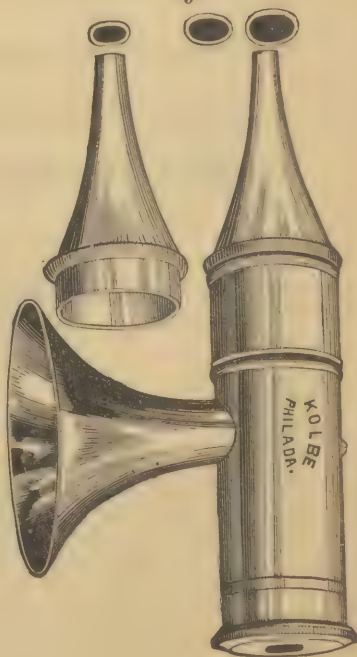
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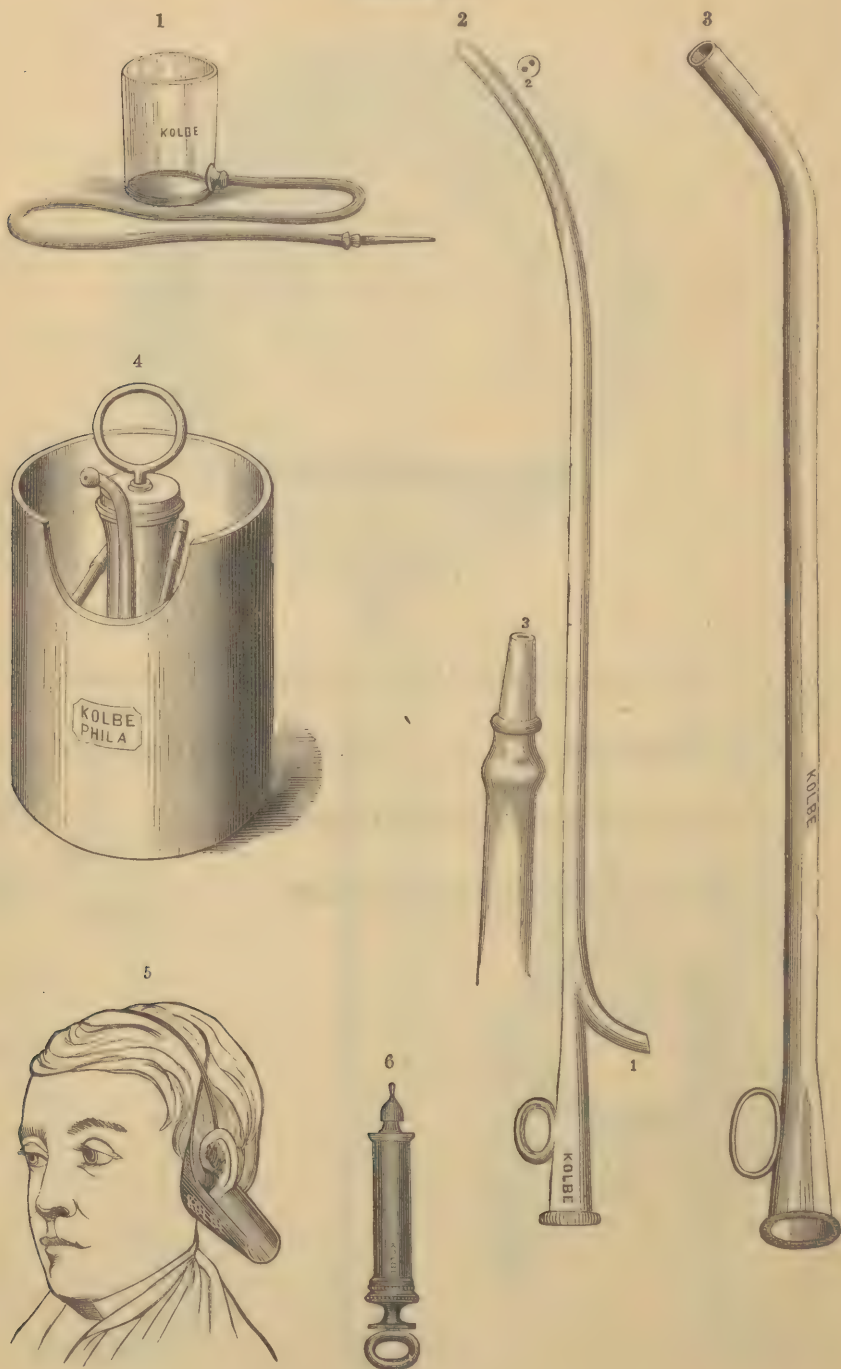
EAR INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 33.

- Fig. 1. Von Troeltsch's Ear Mirror, of different sizes and
mountings, . . . \$4 00 5 00, 6 00 and 8 00
- “ 2. Wales' Ear Speculum and Reflector, . . . 12 00
- “ 3. Toynbee's Illuminating Speculum, . . . 15 00

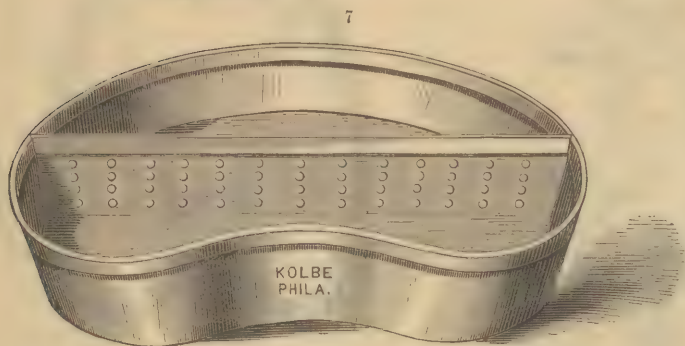
EAR INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 34.



EAR INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 34.



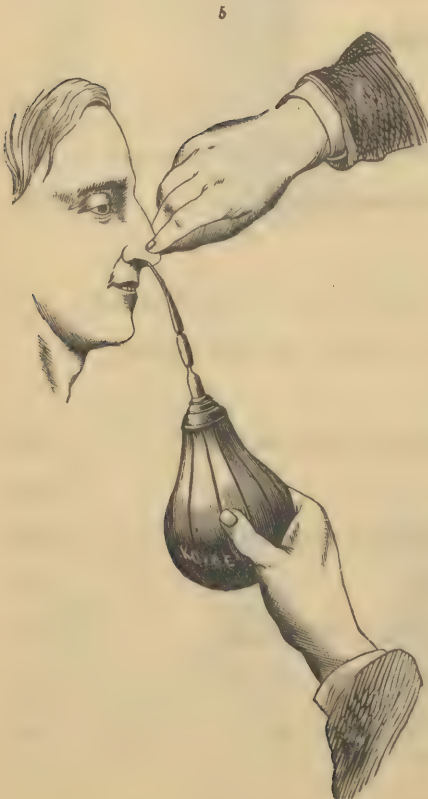
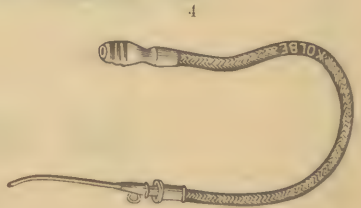
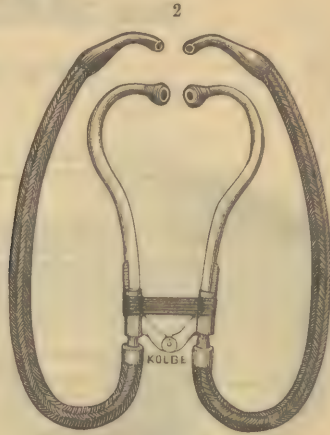
EAR INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 34.

Fig. 1.	Clark's Ear Douche,	. . . . .	\$1 50
" 2.	Double Eustachian Catheter, to wash the pharyngeal extremity of the eustachian orifice,	. . . . .	3 00
	No. 1 is the exit tube		
	No. 2, double orifice, for entrance and exit of fluids.		
	No. 3, tube for air-bag, or syringe for introducing liquids.		
" 3.	Kramer's Eustachian Catheter (full size),	. . . . .	1 50
" 4.	Hallihen's Ear Syringe,	. . . . .	3 50
" 5.	Toynbee's Ear Spout, with adjusting spring,	. . . . .	1 50
	" " " plain,	. . . . .	75
" 6.	Ear Syringe, vulcanized rubber, No. 1 size,	. . . . .	1 25
	" " " " " 2 "	. . . . .	2 00
	" " " " " 3 "	. . . . .	2 50
" 7.	Wilde's Ear Basin,	. . . . .	2 50

EAR INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 35.



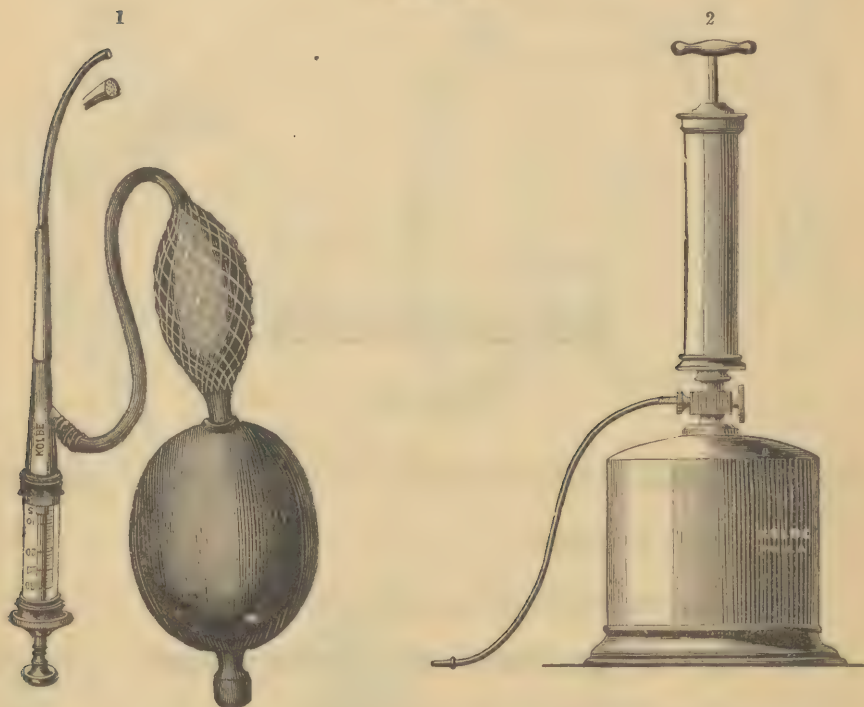
EAR INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 35.

Fig. 1.	Dr. Brunton's Modification of Politzer's Inflator.	. \$5 00
" 2.	Double Otoscope,	. 7 00
" 3.	Clamp, for spanning the bridge of the nose,	. 2 50
" 4.	Explorer, with Eustachian Catheter attached,	. 3 50
" 5.	Poltzer's Inflator, first quality bag,	. 3 00
" "	second quality bag,	. 2 00
" 6.	Dr. Peter Allen's Modification of Politzer's Inflator,	. 5 00

EAR INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 36.



4



EAR INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 36.

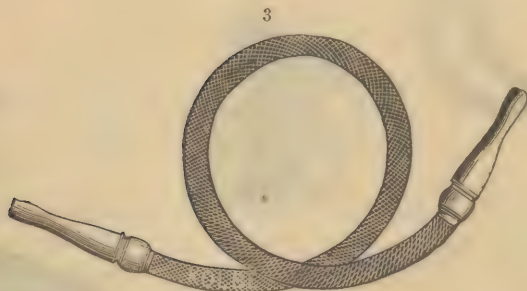
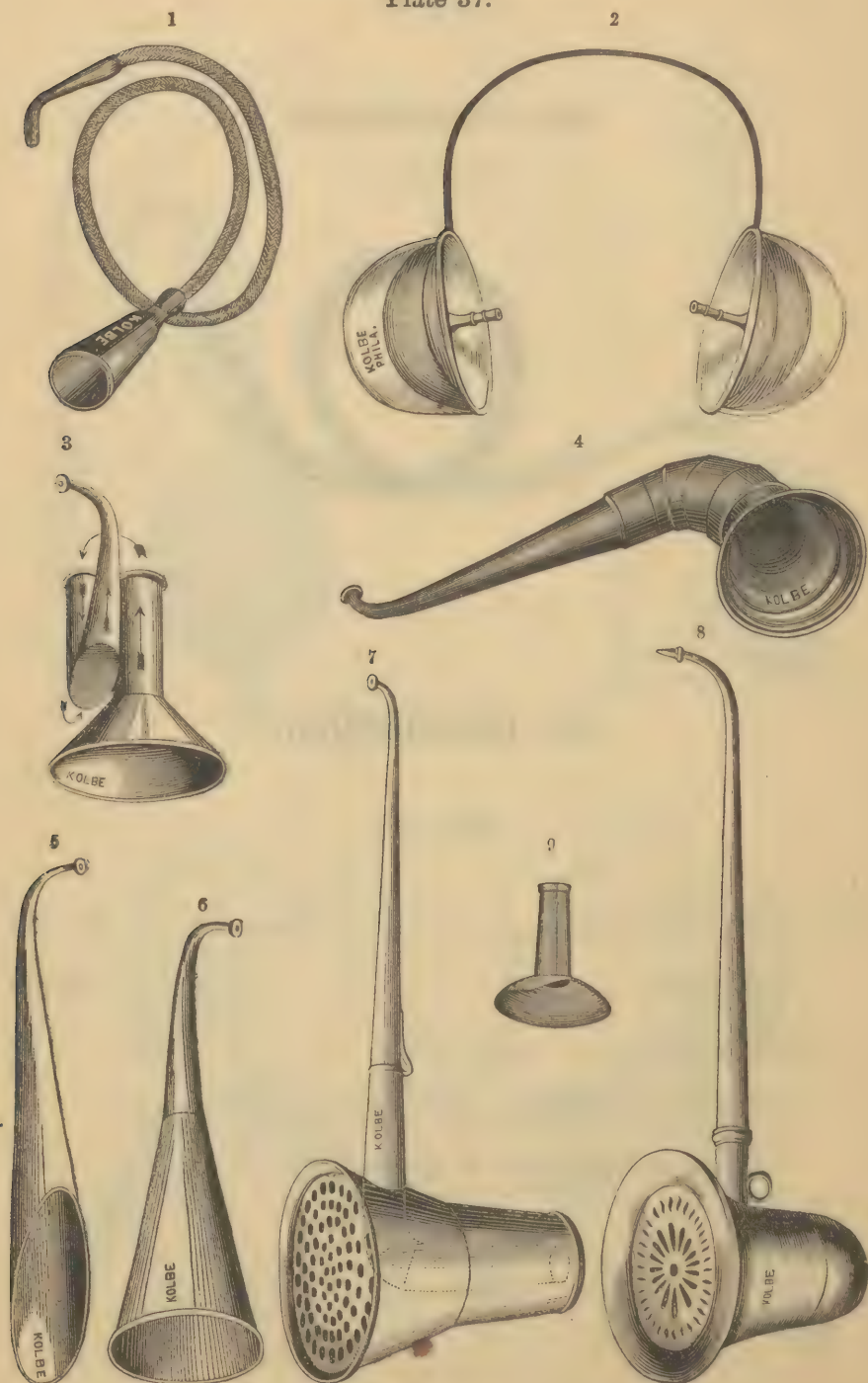
**EAR INSTRUMENTS.**

Plate 36.

Fig. 1.	Bishop's Nebulizer for Eustachian Tube,	\$10 00
" 2.	Air Press,	20 00
" 3.	Otoscope,	1 00
" 4.	Toynbee's Otoscope and Eustachian Catheter,	
	showing the mode of application.	

ACOUSTIC INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 37.



ACOUSTIC INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 37.

Fig. 1. Elastic Conversation Tube, . . . \$2 00 and 3 00

“ 2. Itard’s Auricles, 5 00

This instrument fits into the ears under a cap or bonnet, and can be covered with the hair; they are kept in place by means of a spring passing over the head.

“ 3. Pocket Ear Trumpet, 3 50

“ 4. Ear Trumpet (tin, japanned), according to size,
\$2 50 to 6 00

“ 5. Ordinary Telescope Hearing Trumpet, of gutta-
percha, 3 00

“ 6. Simple Ear Trumpet (tin, japanned), . . . 2 50

“ 7. Haswell’s Ear Trumpet, 4 00

“ 8. Martineau’s Hearing Horn, 5 00

Conversation Tube and Trumpet combined, \$4 50 and 6 00

“ 9. Silver Hearing Tubes, used in case of obstruction
of meatus, per pair, 4 00

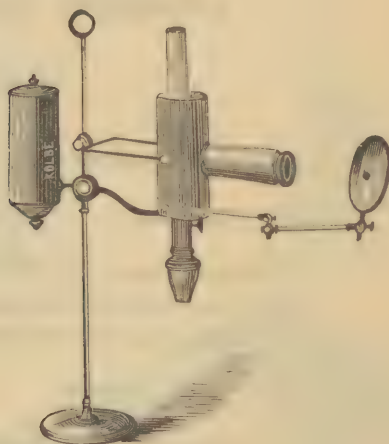
INSTRUMENTS FOR THE LARYNX.

Plate 38.

1



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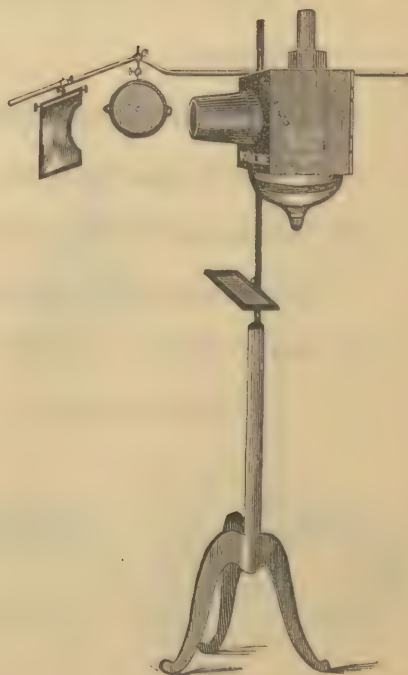
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INSTRUMENTS FOR THE LARYNX.

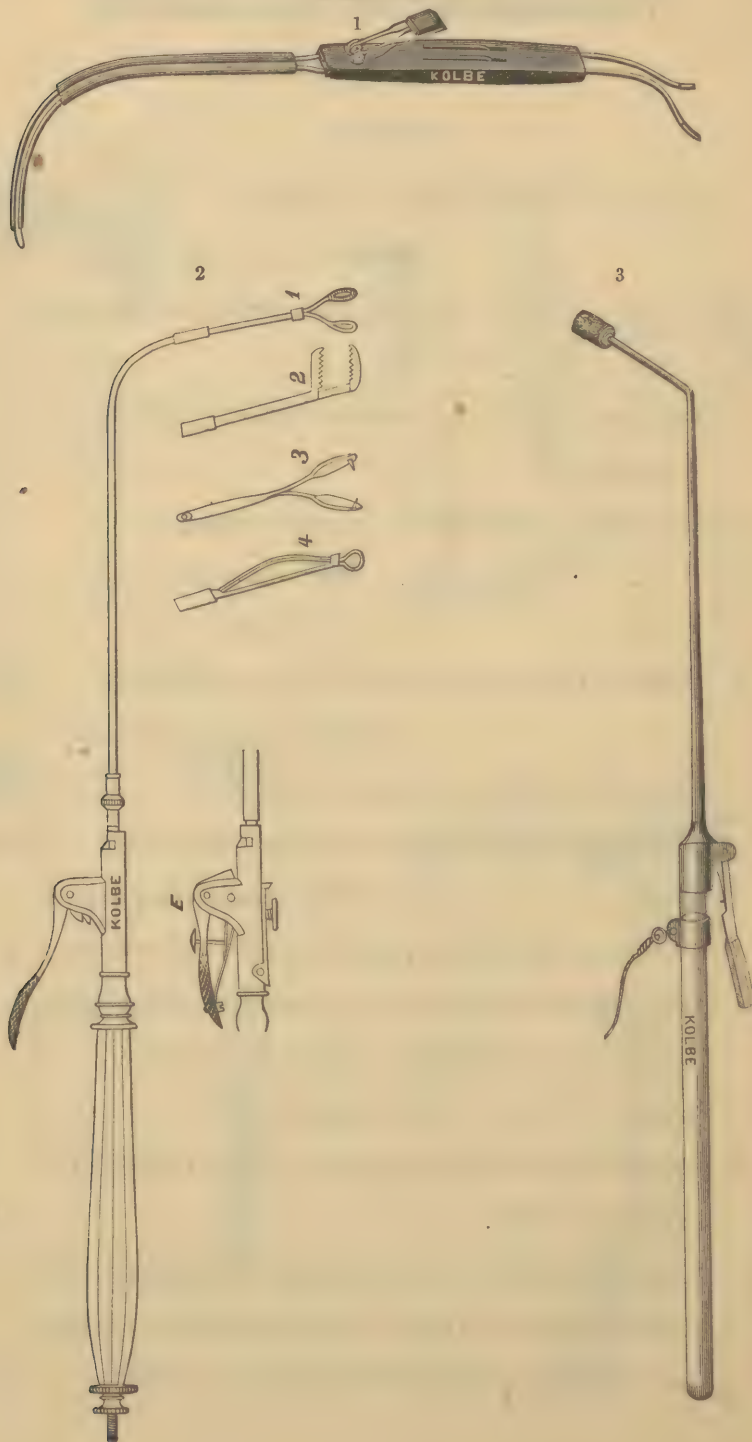
LARYNGOSCOPES, ETC., ETC.

Plate 38.

Fig. 1.	Laryngeal Reflector, with headband,	\$5 50
"	" attached to spectacle frame,	5 50
"	" large size, with extra mount- ings,	9 00
	Laryngeal Reflector, metallic (nickel plated), with headband,	\$4 00 to 7 50
" 2.	Laryngeal Throat Mirror, square, round or oval,	1 50
" 3.	" " " with movable handle,	2 00
	" " " " fixed "	1 75
" 4.	Tobold's Laryngoscope and Lamp (small size),	23 00
	" " without Lamp (small size), in case with one laryngeal mirror,	15 00
	Tobold's Laryngoscope and Lamp (large size),	33 00
	" " without Lamp (large size), in case with two laryngeal mirrors, and reflector,	25 00
	Gas Lamp, suitable for the microscope, ophthalmo- scope or laryngoscope, with Argand burner,	
	Student's lamp for same purpose,	
" 5.	Lewin's Illuminating Apparatus, with an auto-laryn- goscopic mirror,	50 00
	Case containing one Laryngeal Reflector, with headband, one Tongue Depressor and two differ- ent size laryngeal mirrors, handle to detach,	15 00

INSTRUMENTS FOR THE LARYNX.

Plate 39.



INSTRUMENTS FOR THE LARYNX.

Plate 39.

Fig. 1. Cohen's Modification of Mackenzie's Laryngeal

Galvano-Cautery, \$12 00

" 2. Mackenzie's Laryngeal Canula Forceps, Scissors
and Ecraseur, for the extirpation of growths,
and the removal of foreign bodies from the
larynx, in case, 30 00

" 3. Mackenzie's Laryngeal Electrode, for interior of
larynx, and uterus, 3 50

Mackenzie's Laryngeal Electrode, for exterior of
larynx, 2 50

No. 1 represents the perpendicular blades.

" 2 " " horizontal "

" 3 " " scissors, with hooks attached.

" 4 " " ecraseur.

E shows a modification in the handle, which is required
when the ecraseur is combined.

INSTRUMENTS FOR THE MOUTH AND THROAT.

Plate 40.



INSTRUMENTS FOR THE MOUTH AND THROAT.

Plate 40.

Fig.	1.	Cohen's Tongue Depressor, of hard rubber,	\$1 00
"	2.	Turck's Pocket Tongue Depressor, of German silver, with movable handle (right or left),	3 50
"	3.	Agnew's Folding Tongue Depressor, German silver,	2 00
"	"	" " " " nickel plated,	1 50
"	4.	Pocket Tongue Depressor, of German silver, with folding handle,	2 50
"		Tongue Depressor, Cohen's pattern, nickel plated,	1 50
"	"	" " " " plain,	75
"	5.	Bond's Œsophagus Forceps,	3 00
"	6.	Bougie for stricture of the œsophagus (ivory), six sizes, with handle, each;	1 50
"	7.	Berg's Œsophagus Forceps,	5 00
"	8.	Œsophagus Forceps, modified,	3 00
"	9.	Graefe's Probang and Swivel Basket, for removing foreign bodies from the œsophagus,	1 50
"	10.	Ordinary Lance Probang,	25
"	11 and 12.	Bristle Probang, for removing foreign bodies from the œsophagus,	2 50

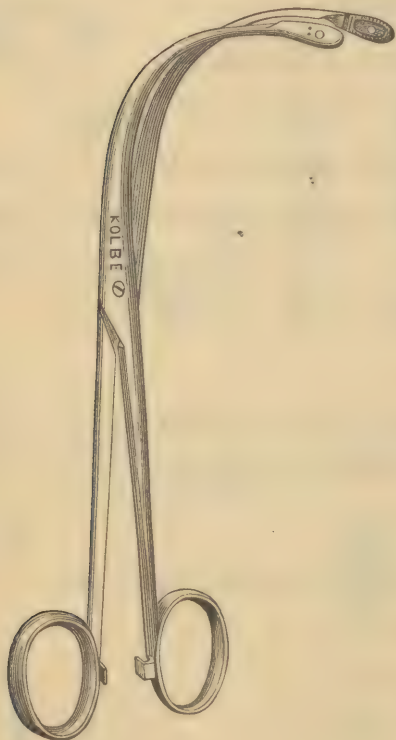
This instrument acts as an Extractor as well as a Probang. In the former case it is passed beyond the object, and the net, which is composed of bristles, is expanded by drawing back the handle, as shown by Fig. 11.

Pocket Folding Tongue Depressor, German silver,	2 50
" " " " nickel plated,	2 00
" " " " plain,	1 00

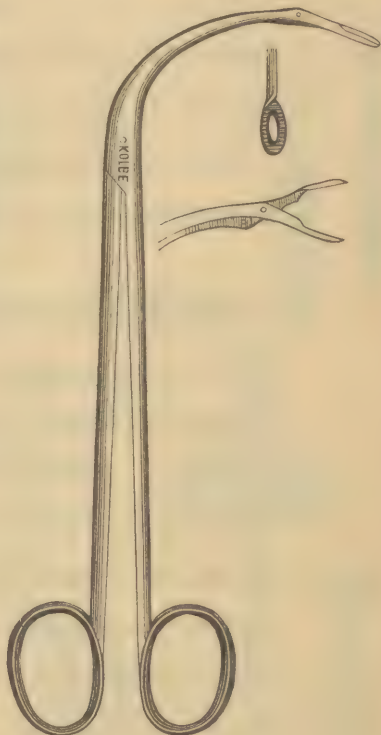
INSTRUMENTS FOR THE MOUTH AND THROAT.

Plate 41.

1



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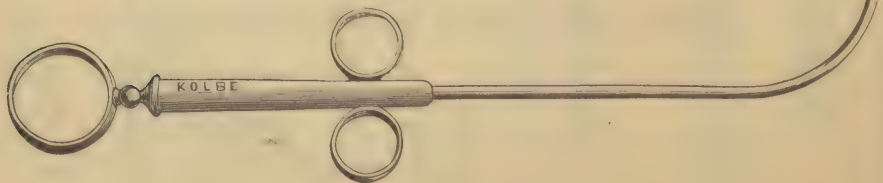
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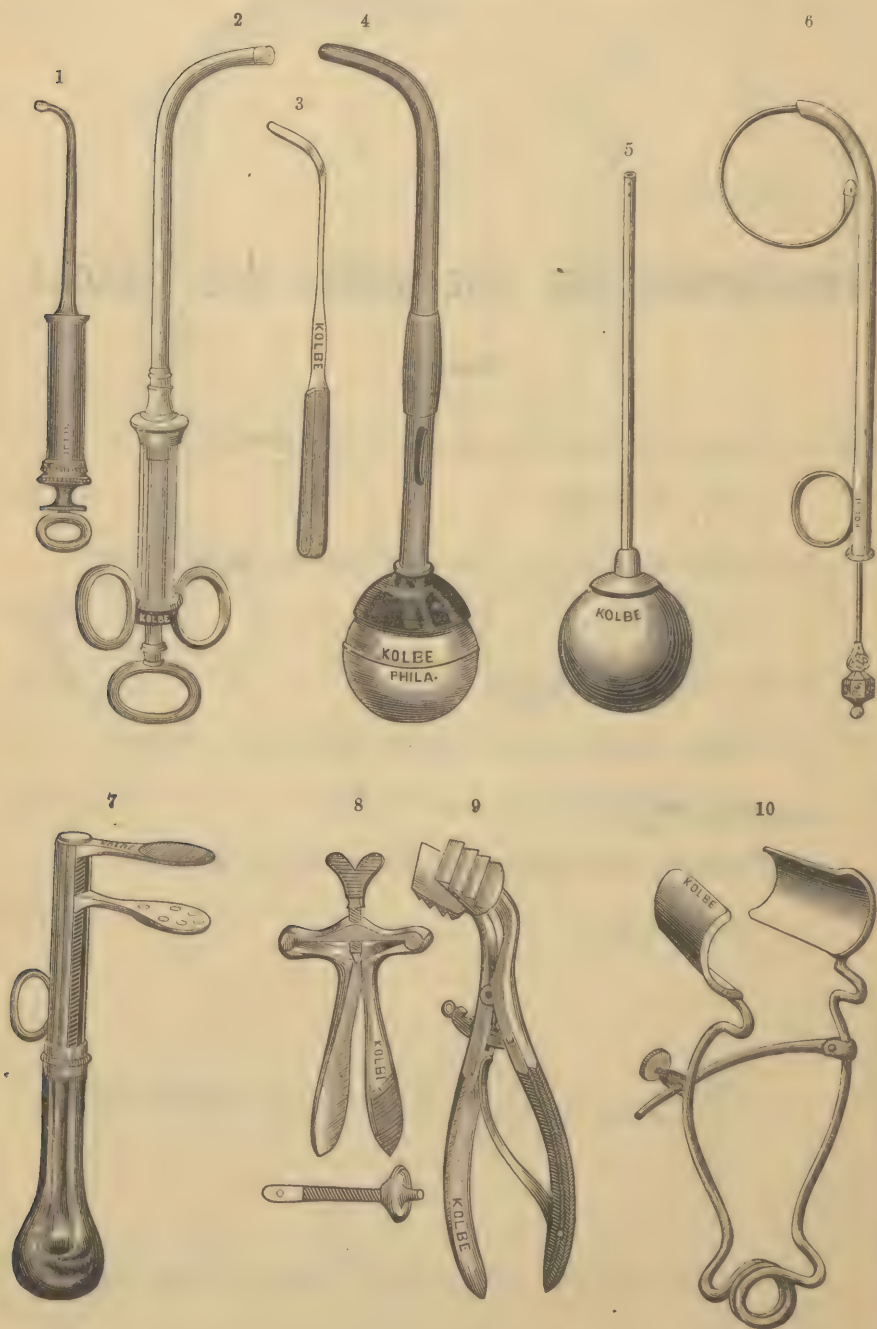
INSTRUMENTS FOR THE MOUTH AND THROAT.

Plate 41.

Fig. 1.	Forceps for removing polypus and foreign bodies from the throat,	\$3 50
" 2.	Cusco's Forceps, for removing foreign bodies from the larynx, etc.,	4 50
" 3.	Brun's Sponge Holder,	3 50
" 4.	Sponge Holder, with bayonet joint, steel, nickel plated,	2 50
" 5.	Tobold's Concealed Lancet, for scarifying the tonsil and polypus,	5 00

INSTRUMENTS FOR THE MOUTH, THROAT AND NOSE.

Plate 42.



INSTRUMENTS FOR THE MOUTH AND THROAT.

Plate 42.



Fig. 1. Posterior Nares Syringe (hard rubber),	\$1 50
" 2. Turck's Syringe,	8 00
" 3. Throat Scarifier,	1 25
" 4. Powder Insufflator,	2 50
" 5. Gibb's Douche,	4 00
" 6. Bellocq's Canula, for epistaxis,	2 50
Agnew's " " "	2 00
Thudicum's Spring Nasal Speculum. plain, right and left,	
each,	1 50
" 7. Screw Lever, for separating the jaws, Garrittson's modification,	8 00

This instrument answers admirably to keep the jaws apart during the operation for cleft palate.

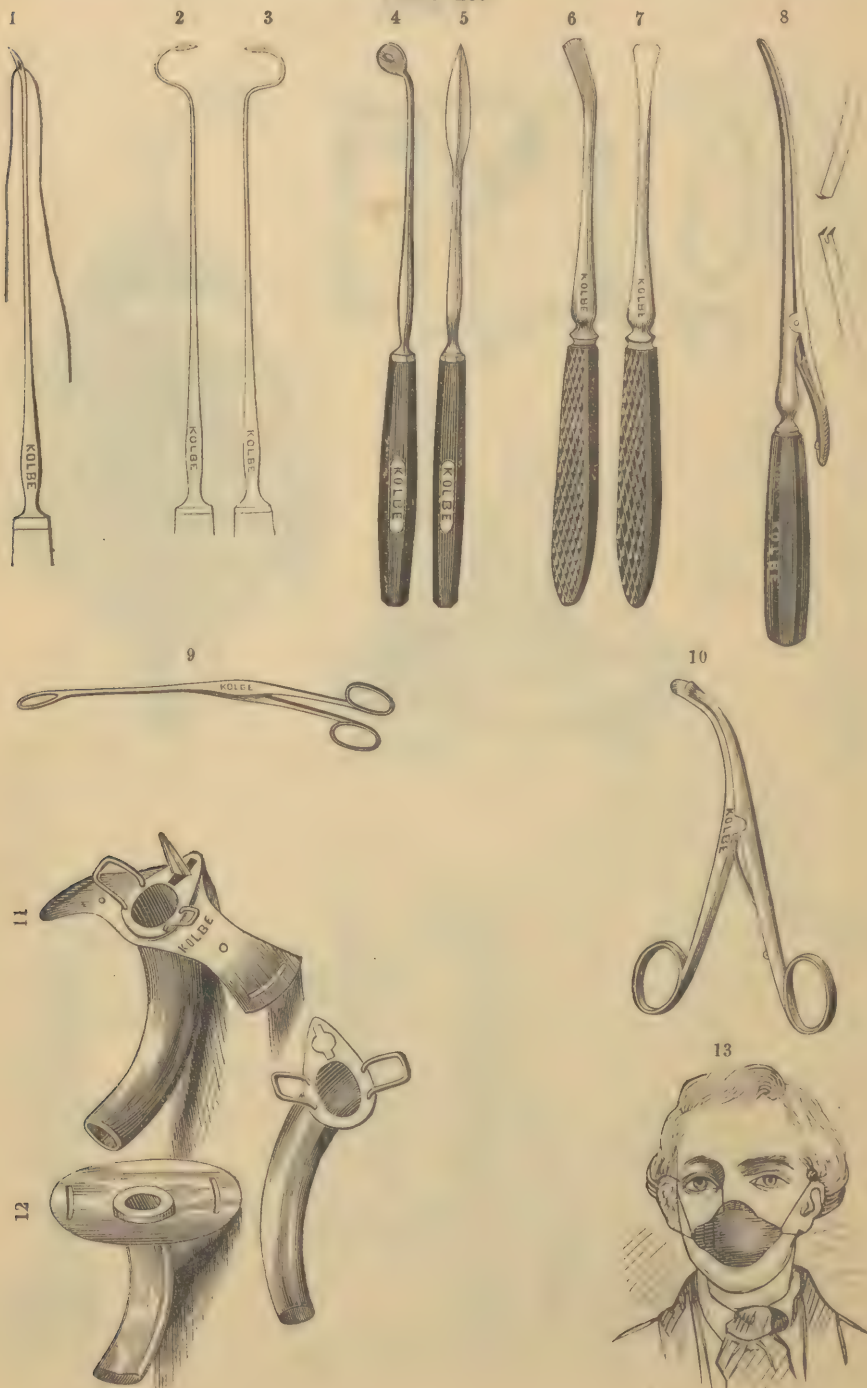
" 8. Scultetus's Screw Lever, for separating the jaws,	5 00
" 9. Lever Forceps, for separating the jaws,	5 00
" 10. Nasal Speculum, with stop,	2 75
" 11. Syphon Nasal Douche, plain,	1 00
" 12. Dr. Mears' Mouth Gag,	12 00

Consists in the simplification of its mechanism; it allows the application or removal with facility, which is essential during any operation upon the mouth.

" 13. Showing mode of application.	
" 14. Fraenkel's Nasal Speculum,	4 50
" 15. Thudichum's Nasal Douche,	1 25
Cohen's Syphon Nasal Douche, with bulb,	2 50

INSTRUMENTS FOR OPERATION UPON THE MOUTH AND THROAT.

Plate 43.



INSTRUMENTS FOR OPERATION UPON THE MOUTH AND THROAT.

Plate 43.

Fig. 1, 2 and 3. Suture Needles, single and double curve,

with fixed handles for staphyloraphy, each, \$1 50

" 4. Suture Adjuster, for staphyloraphy, . . . 1 00

" 5. Double-Edged Knife, for staphyloraphy, . . . 1 50

" 6 and 7. Prof. Agnew's Chisel-Shaped Bone Knives.

curved and straight, for staphyloraphy, each, 1 50

" 8. Rat-Toothed Forceps, " " . . . 3 50

For a variety of other instruments useful in the operation for Cleft Palate, see plate 63, on instruments for Vesico-Vaginal Fistula.

" 9. Prof. Gross's Trachea Forceps, 2 50

" 10. Trousseau's Tracheotomy Forceps, . . . 2 25

" 11. Trachea Tube, double (silver), 5 00

" " " (plated), 4 00

" 12. " " single (silver), 3 50

" " " (plated), 2 50

" " double, modified (silver), . . . 7 00

" 13. Respirator, price, from 2 50 to 4 00

Trachea Tubes, hard rubber, double, large size, 3 50

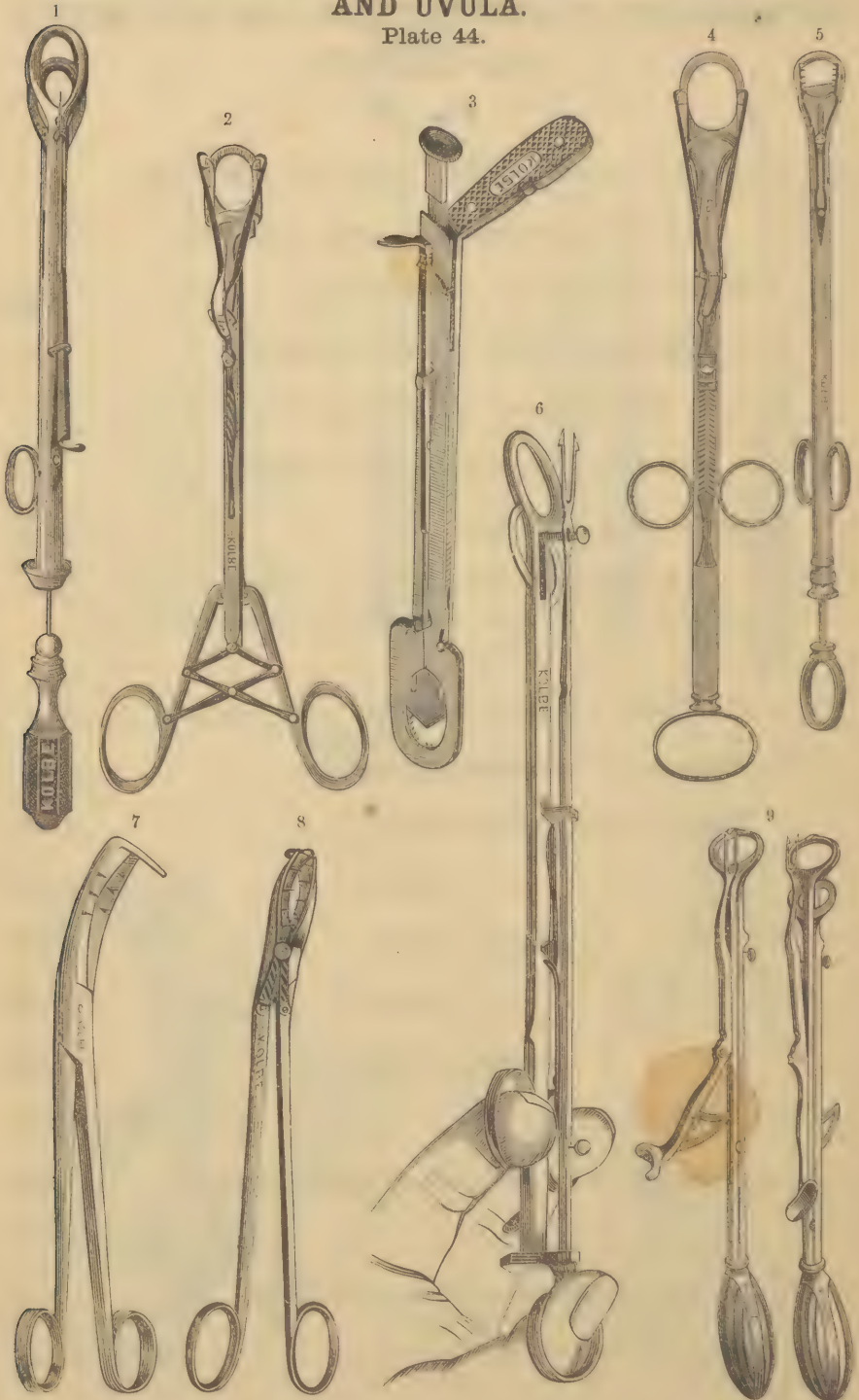
" " " small " 3 00

Cohen's Tracheotomy Tube, with Valve, . . . 1 2 00

Plungers for Trachea Tube, 1 50 extra.

**INSTRUMENTS FOR THE REMOVAL OF TONSIL
AND UVULA.**

Plate 44.



INSTRUMENTS FOR THE EXCISION OF THE TONSILS AND UVULA.

Plate 44.

Fig. 1.	Fahnestock's Tonsil Instrument,	. . . . .	\$6 00
" 2.	Kolbe's Tonsilotome,	. . . . .	18 00
" 3.	Physick's Tonsil Instrument,	. . . . .	\$6 00 and 7 00
" 4.	Billings' Tonsilotome,	. . . . .	12 00

The modification of this instrument was suggested by Dr. Billings, Surgeon U. S. Army; it consists of only three parts, is exceedingly light, not liable to get out of order, can be easily taken apart for cleaning, and requires but one hand to excise the tonsil. It is undisputably the most practical and simplified instrument among this class of instruments.

" 5.	Uvulotome,	. . . . .	10 00
" 6.	Mathieu's Tonsil Instrument,	. . . . .	12 00
" 7.	Prof. H. H. Smith's Uvula Scissors,	. . . . .	8 00
" 8.	Uvula Scissors,	. . . . .	6 00
" 9.	Charriere's Tonsil Instrument,	. . . . .	12 00

**INSTRUMENTS FOR INHALATION AND PRODUCING
LOCAL ANÆSTHESIA.**

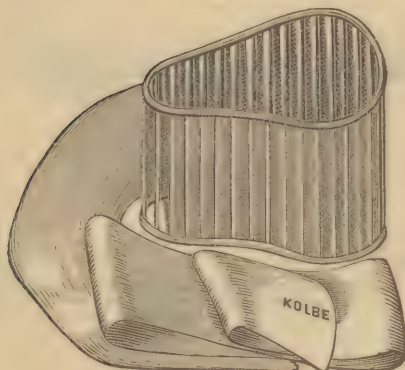
Plate 45.



INSTRUMENTS FOR INHALATION AND PRODUCING LOCAL ANÆSTHESIA.

Plate 45.

5



INSTRUMENTS FOR INHALATION AND PRODUCING LOCAL ANÆSTHESIA.

Plate 45.

- Fig. 1. Boeckel's Steam Atomizer, . . . \$5 00 and 6 00
Steam Atomizer for the antiseptic treatment of
wounds.
- " 2. Steam Atomizer, plain, . . . 4 00
- " 3. Steam Atomizer, with face shield, . . . 6 00
Codman & Shurtleff's Complete Steam Atomizer, 6 00
- " 4. Case for Local Anæsthesia, U.S. Army Regulation,
containing:
- 1 Richardson's Nebulizer with two tubes, single
and double.
 - 1 Hypodermic Syringe, with three points.
 - 1 Politzer and Insufflator combined.
 - Space for Thermometer, Sponges, etc.
- In mahogany case, brass mounted, size of case 12 by
7½ by 3 inches, in an extra leather pouch, . . . 40 00
Codman & Shurtleff's Apparatus for Atomizing
with compressed air, . . . 45 00
- " 5. Dr. Allis's Ether Inhaler, . . . 4 50
Steam Atomizer, plain tin japanned, . . . 2 50

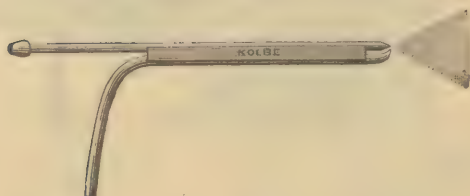
**INSTRUMENTS FOR INHALATION AND PRODUCING
LOCAL ANÆSTHESIA.**

Plate 46.

1



2



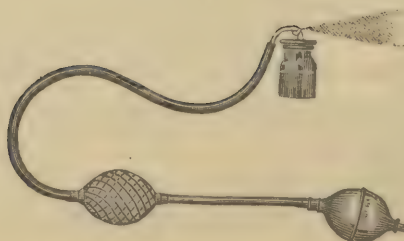
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INSTRUMENTS FOR INHALATION AND PRODUCING LOCAL ANÆSTHESIA.

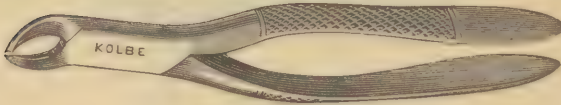
Plate 46.

Fig. 1.	Tube for throwing the spray upwards (glass),	\$1 00
" 2.	" " " " " straight "	1 00
" 3.	" " " " " downwards "	1 00
	" same as Figs. 1, 2 and 3, German silver (nickel plated), each,	2 50
	Reversible tube for throwing the Spray either way (nickel plated),	3 50
" 4.	Spray Apparatus, with nickel plated tube and hand ball,	6 00
" 5.	Spray Apparatus, with glass tube, . \$3 50 and 5 00	
	Richardson's Apparatus for local anæsthesia, .	8 00
	Rubber Bulbs for Atomizers, per set, .	3 50
	Glass Tubes for Steam or Hand Ball Atomizers,	35

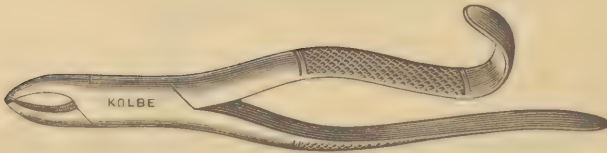
INSTRUMENTS FOR EXTRACTION OF THE TEETH.

Plate 47.

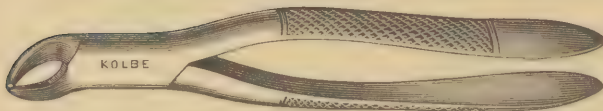
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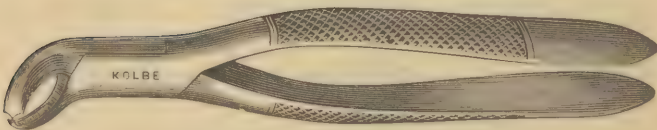
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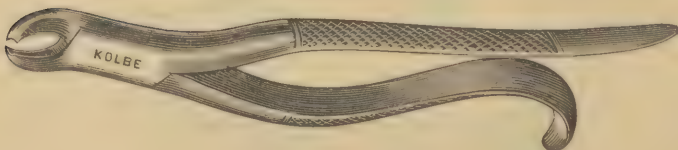
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INSTRUMENTS FOR EXTRACTION OF THE TEETH.

Plate 47.

The Cuts on Plate 47, Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, represent the different forms of Forceps sufficient for all ordinary cases of Extraction.

Fig. 1. Universal Root Forceps, or for children's teeth

(oval joint),	\$ 1 75
" 2. Front Incisor Forceps (oval joint),	1 75
" 3. Upper and Lower Bicuspid Forceps (oval joint),	1 75
" 4. Lower Molar Forceps, right and left " "	1 75
" 5. Upper " " " " " " " "	1 75
Oval Joints, extra finish,	2 00
Octagon Joints,	2 25
" " first quality,	2 50
English " " " "	3 00
Gum Lancet, firm handle,	75
" " folding " " " "	1 50

PHYSICIANS' PORTABLE MOROCCO ROLLED UP CASE,

containing :

1 Pair Upper Molar Forceps, right and left.	
1 " Lower " " " " " " " " " " " "	
1 " Upper Incisor " " " " " " " " " " " "	
1 " Lower " " " " " " " " " " " "	
1 " Root, or forceps for children's teeth.	
1 Elevator.	
1 Gum Lancet,	\$12 00

Extracting cases containing more instruments can be put up if desired, price accordingly.

Forceps, nickel plated, each,	50
Turnkey's, ebony handle,	2 50
" ivory " " " " " " " "	3 00

INSTRUMENTS FOR EXTRACTION OF THE TEETH.

Plate 48.

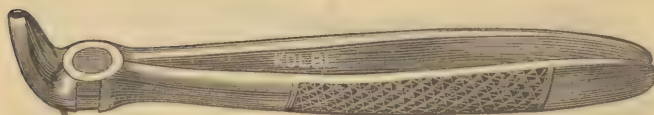
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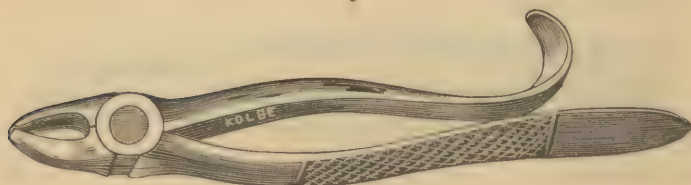
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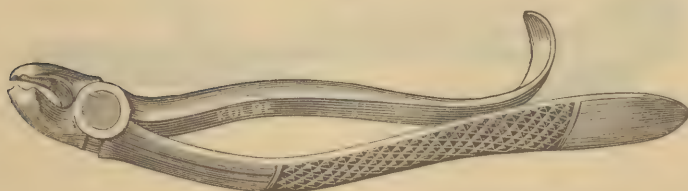
INSTRUMENTS FOR EXTRACTION OF THE TEETH.

Plate 49.

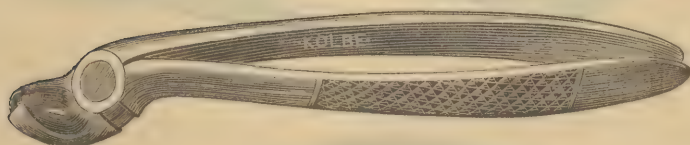
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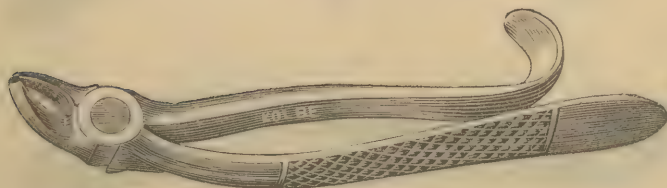
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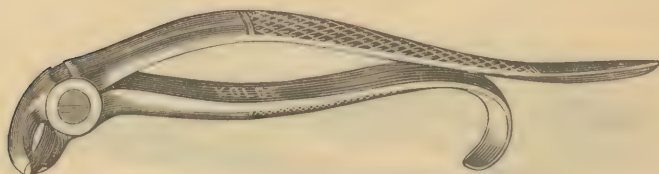
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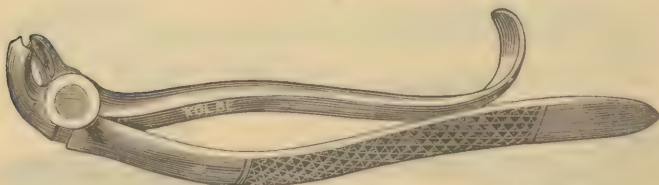
INSTRUMENTS FOR EXTRACTION OF THE TEETH.

Plate 50.

1



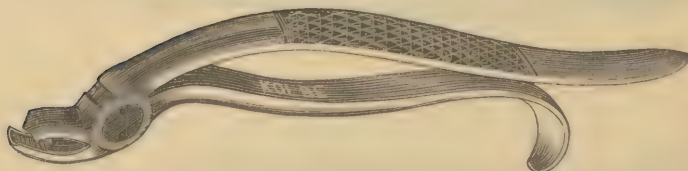
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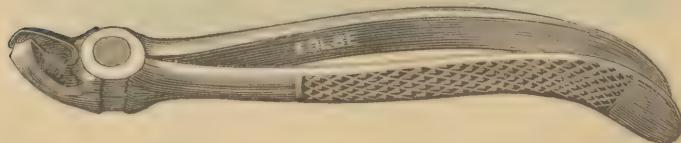
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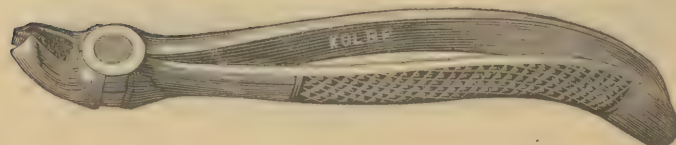
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6



INSTRUMENTS FOR EXTRACTION OF THE TEETH.

Plates 48, 49 and 50.

On plates 48, 49 and 50, a variety of forceps are represented, from which the purchaser can select any shape, either with the oval, octagon, or the English joint; the latter is shown in the cuts. In ordering forceps with the English joint, time must be given for the special manufacturing, as we do not keep them on hand.

Plate 48.

Fig. 1. Upper and Lower Root Forceps, half curved (universal).

“ 2. “ Back Root Forceps (universal).

“ 3. Lower Root Forceps, full curved, either side.

“ 4. Lateral Incisor and Fang Forceps.

“ 5. Upper Incisor Forceps.

“ 6. Lower “ “

Plate 49.

Fig. 1. Upper Bicuspid Forceps.

“ 2. Lower “ “

“ 3. Upper Molar “ either side.

“ 4. Lower “ “ “ “

“ 5. “ “ “ “ “

Plate 50.

Fig. 1. Lower Molar, right side.

“ 2. “ “ left “

“ 3. Upper “ “ “

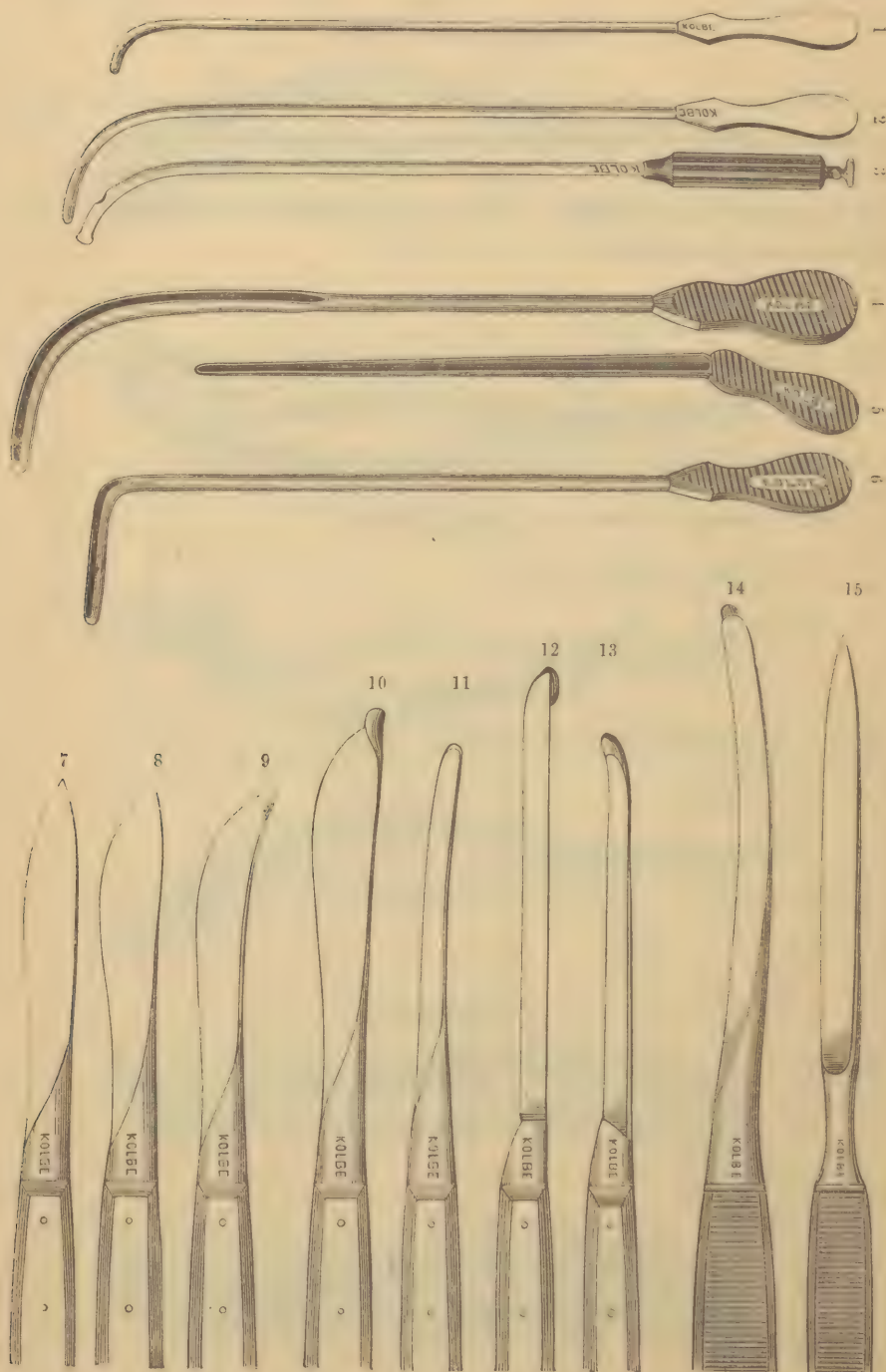
“ 4. “ “ right “

“ 5. “ “ “ “

“ 6. “ “ left “

INSTRUMENTS FOR LITHOTOMY.

Plate 51.



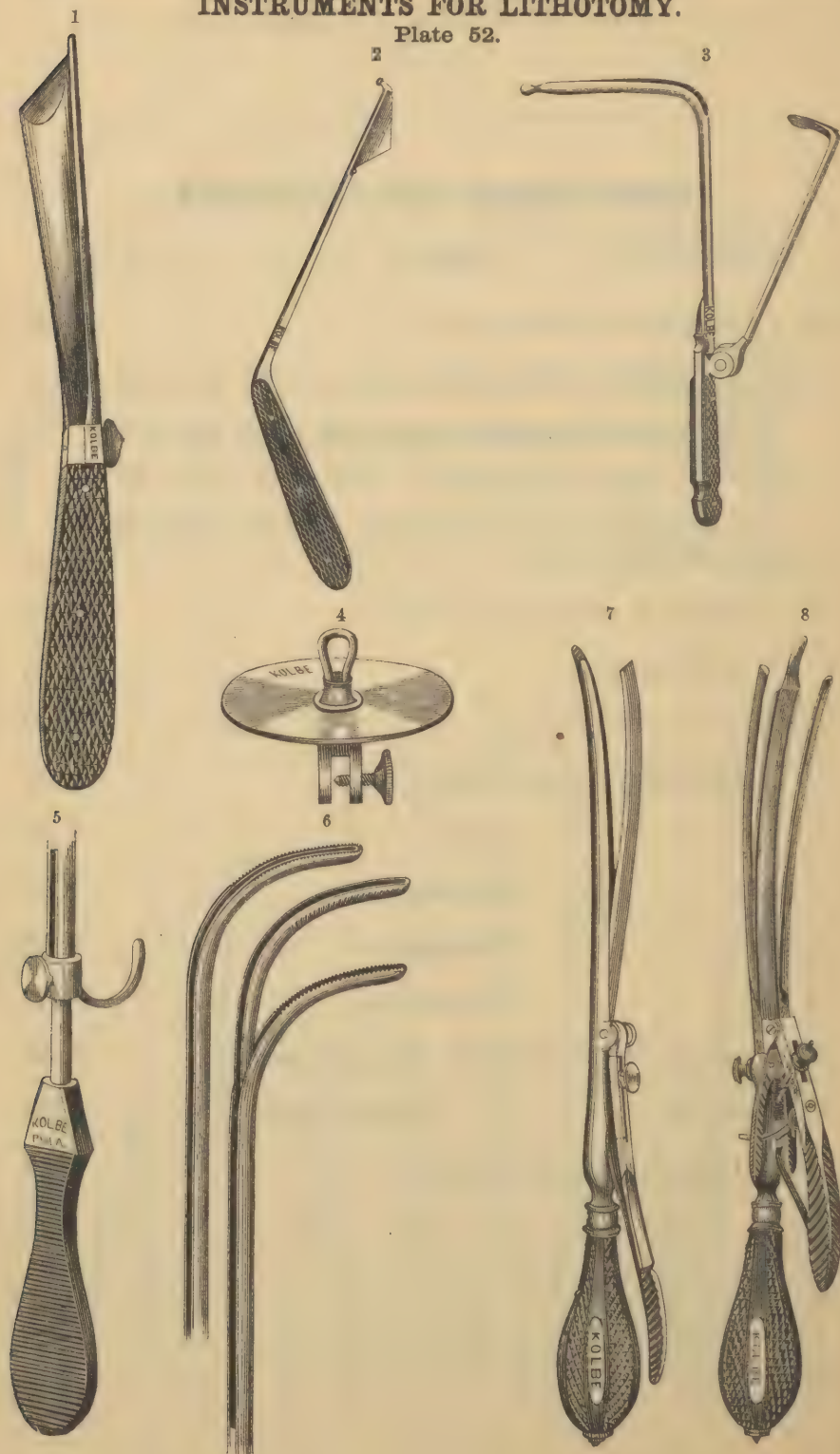
INSTRUMENTS FOR LITHOTOMY.

Plate 51.

Fig. 1.	Steel Sound, abrupt curve,	. . . . .	\$1 25
" 2.	" " Thompson's curve,	. . . . .	1 25
" 3.	Hollow or Catheter-like Sound, by which the bladder may be injected if desired, or allow the gradual escape of the urine, without changing the instrument,	. . . . .	5 00
" 4.	Staffs, of various sizes, each,	. . . . .	2 00
" 5.	Staff (female),	. . . . .	2 00
" 6.	" rectangular,	. . . . .	2 00
" 7.	Lithotomy Knife, Brodie's,	. . . . .	1 50
" 8.	" " Liston's,	. . . . .	1 50
" 9.	" " Erichsen's,	. . . . .	1 50
" 10.	" " Thompson's	. . . . .	1 50
" 11.	" " Fergusson's,	. . . . .	1 50
" 12 and 13.	Lithotomy Knife, Blizzard's, each,	. . . . .	1 50
" 14 and 15.	" " Gross's, each,	. . . . .	1 50
	Lithotomy Knife, Agnew's,	. . . . .	1 50

INSTRUMENTS FOR LITHOTOMY.

Plate 52.



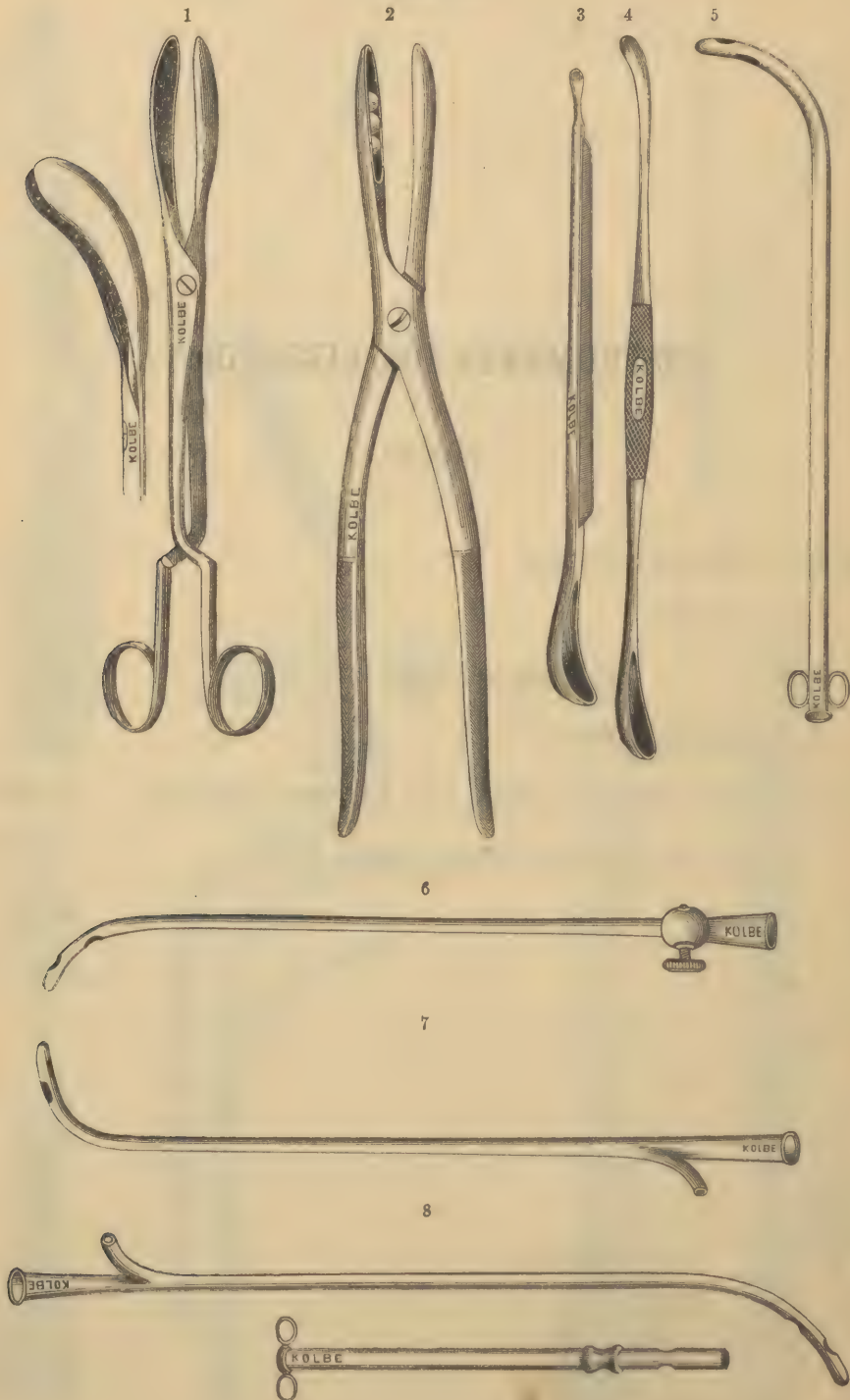
INSTRUMENTS FOR LITHOTOMY.

Plate 52.

Fig. 1. Physick's Gorget,	. . . . .	\$7 00
" 2. Dowell's "	. . . . .	6 00
" 3. " Fenestrated Staff,	. . . . .	10 00
" 4. Sounding-Board,	. . . . .	2 50
" 5 and 6. Morton's Staff and Forceps combined,		15 00
" 7. Dupuy Tren's Lithotome Caché, single,	.	18 00
" 8. " " " " double,	. . .	25 00

INSTRUMENTS FOR LITHOTOMY.

Plate 53.



INSTRUMENTS FOR LITHOTOMY.

Plate 53.

Fig. 1. Lithotomy Forceps, straight and curved, different

sizes and patterns, each,	\$3 00
“ 2. Forceps for crushing stone,	5 00
“ 3 and 4. Different patterns of Lithotomy Scoops, each,	2 50
“ 5. Ordinary Catheter (German silver),	1 50
“ “ (silver),	2 00
“ 6. Catheter with stop-cock (German silver),	3 00
“ 7 and 8. Brodie's Double-Channel Catheter, for wash- ing out the bladder, different curves, each,	4 00
“ 9. Canula for plugging the wound in Lithotomy,	2 00
Nott's Double-Channel Catheter, male,	4 00
“ “ “ female,	3 50
Catheter with bag for evacuating the bladder,	\$7 00 to 15 00

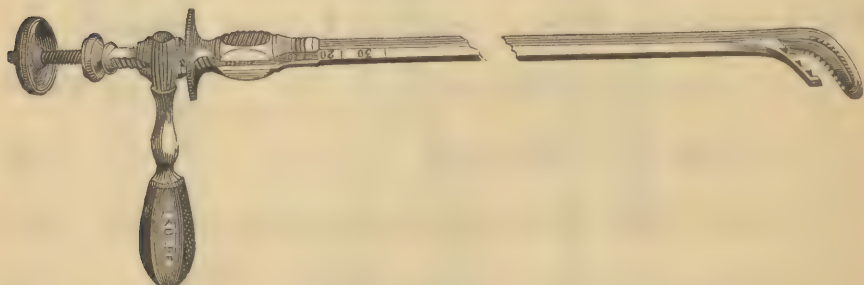
INSTRUMENTS FOR LITHOTOMY.

Plate 54.

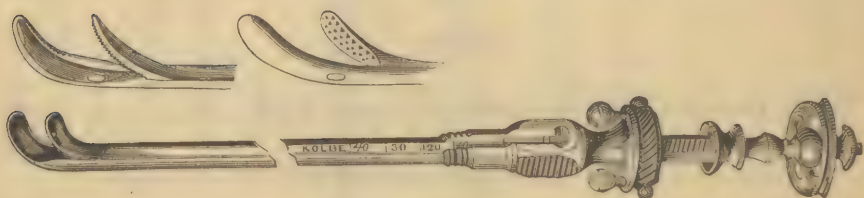
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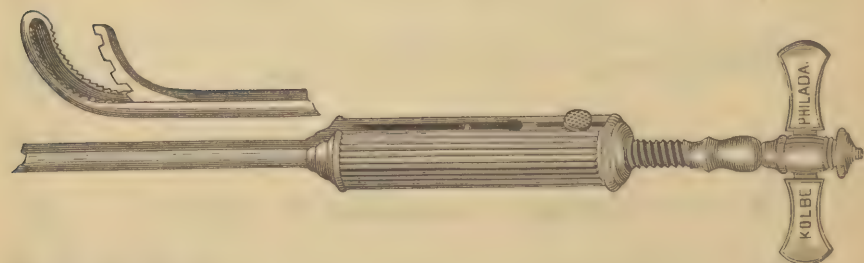
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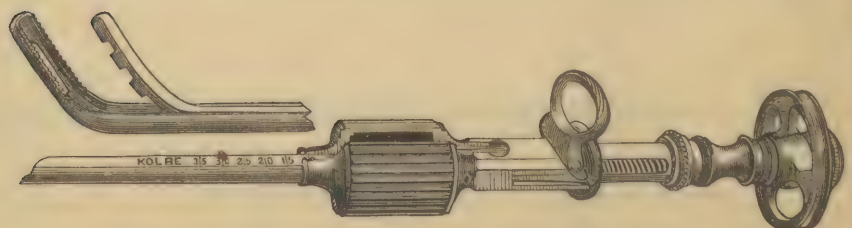
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5



INSTRUMENTS FOR LITHOTOMY.

Plate 54.

Fig. 1.	Lithotrite of Civiale (small size),	.	.	.	\$15 00
" 2.	" with rack and pinion,	.	.	.	25 00
" 3.	" of Civiale (large size),	.	.	.	25 00
" 4.	" " Thompson,	.	.	.	35 00
" 5.	" " " modified,	.	.	.	35 00

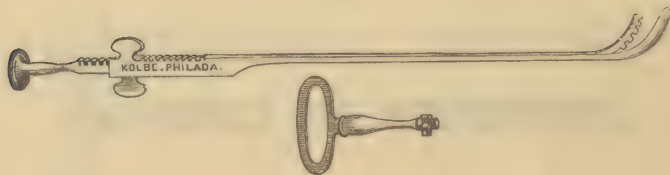
INSTRUMENTS FOR LITHOTOMY.

Plate 55.

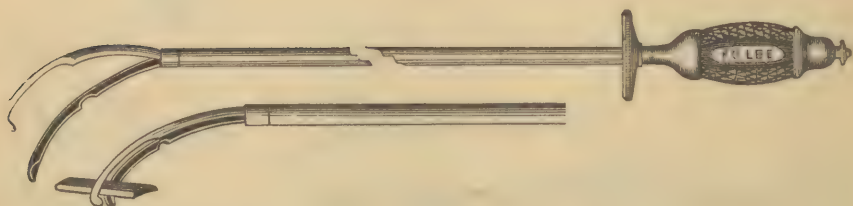
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3



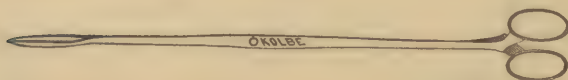
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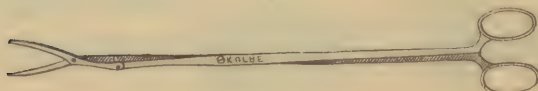
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7



INSTRUMENTS FOR LITHOTOMY.

Plate 55.

Fig. 1.	Lithotrite of Jacobson,	\$20 00
" 2.	Fergusson's Lithotrite and Key,	20 00
" 3.	Luer's Forceps, for extracting foreign bodies from the bladder,	. . . . .	12 00
" 4.	Civiale's Forceps for removing foreign bodies from the urethra,	. . . . .	10 00
" 5.	Leroy-d'Etiolle's Articulated Scoop, for the removal of fragments from the urethra,	. . . . .	10 00
" 6.	Gross's Forceps for extracting foreign bodies from the urethra,	. . . . .	2 50
" 7.	Gross's Forceps, modified, for extracting foreign bodies from the urethra,	. . . . .	4 00

GAUGE AND RULE.

Plate 56.

1



ENGLISH.

2



FRENCH.

3

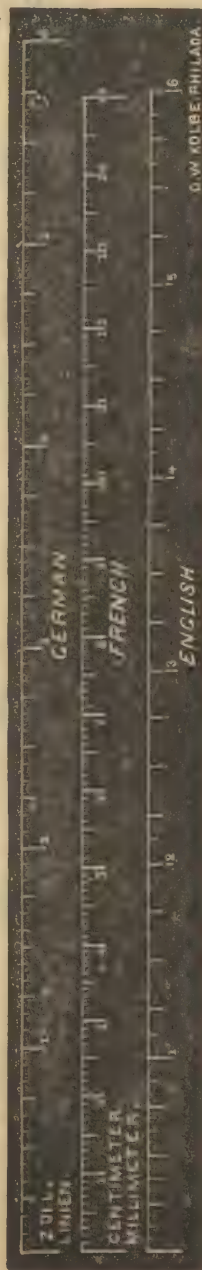


GERMAN.

4



5



GAUGE AND RULE.

Plate 56.

The medical profession is aware that a great number of instruments are described in works on Surgery, and their dimensions given by aid of the English, French and German Gauge or Rule.

To facilitate the ordering of Catheters, Bougies, or any other instruments requiring particular size, and not to confound one measure with another, we have represented on Plate 56 the English, French and German Gauge, also the German Zoll and Linien, the French centimetre and millimetre, and English inch.

Fig. 1. English Gauge, which is generally employed by instrument makers in this country.

“ 2. French Gauge.

“ 3. German “

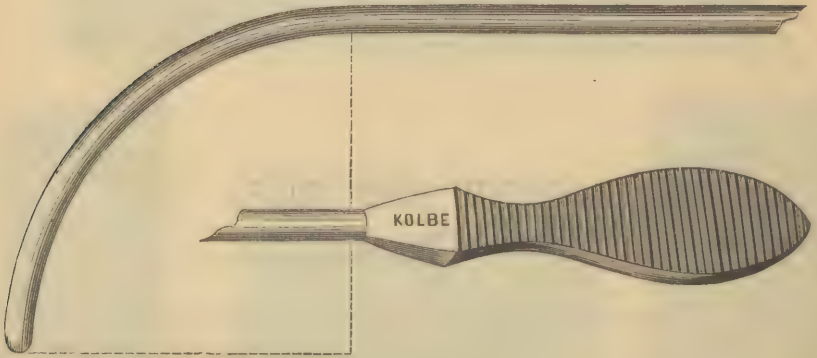
“ 4. Gauge for Rectum Bougies.

“ 5. German, French and English Rule.

URETHRA INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 57.

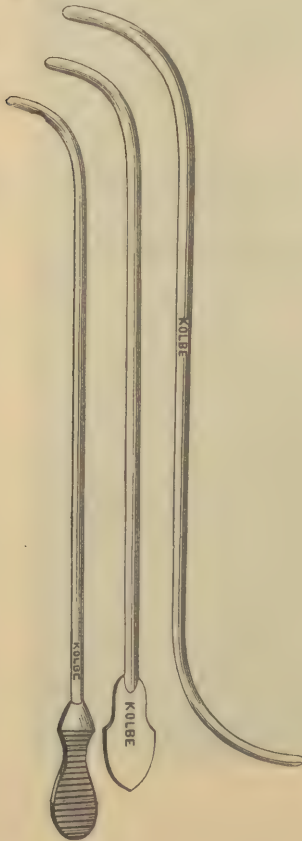
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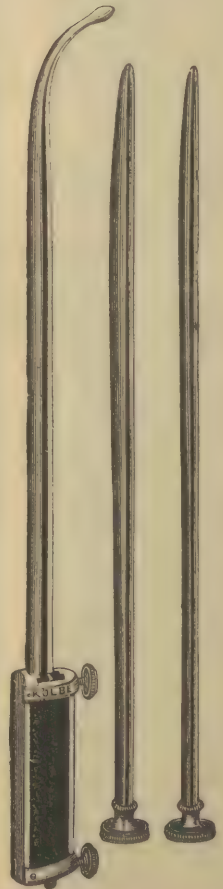
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3 4 5

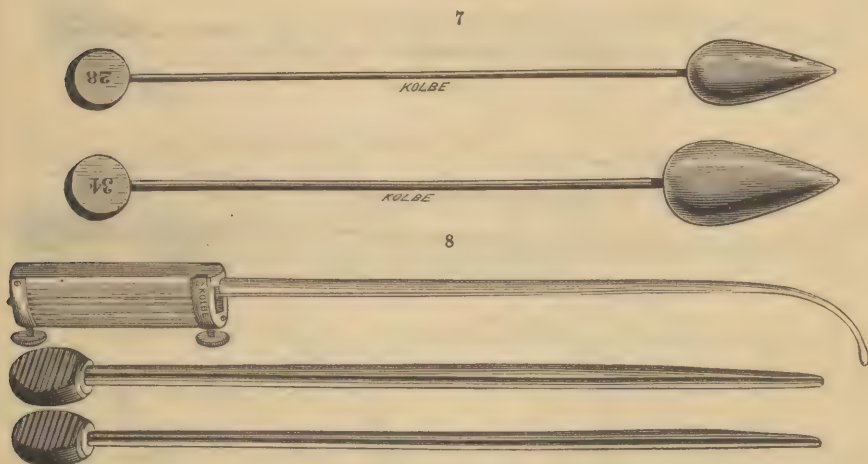


6



URETHRA INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 57.



URETHRA INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 57.

Fig. 1. Representing Thompson's Curve.

" 2.	Steel Bougie, conical,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$1 50
"	"	"	nickel plated,	.	.	.	.	2 00
" 3.	"	"	.	.	.	.	.	1 50
" 4.	Pancoast's Bougie of German silver,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 00
" 5.	Double curve Bougie of metal, flexible,	.	.	.	.	.	.	75
"	"	"	"	steel,	.	.	.	1 25
"	"	"	"	"	nickel plated,	.	.	1 50
" 6.	Billings' Stricture Dilator, U. S. A. pattern,	.	.	.	.	.	.	18 00
" 7.	Otis Explorers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	65
"	"	"	in sets, from Nos. 8 to 40,	15 00
" 8.	Richardson's Stricture Dilator,	20 00

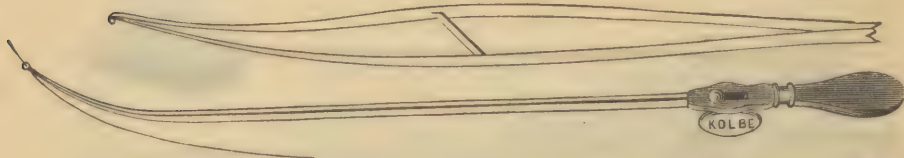
URETHRA INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 58.

1



2

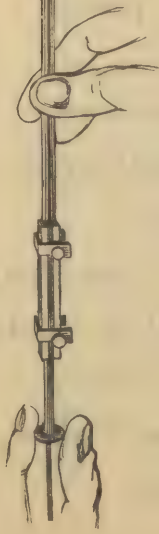
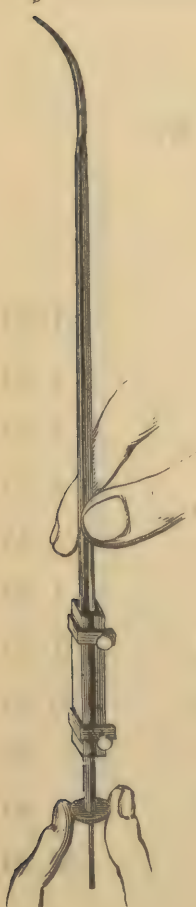


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3



URETHRA INSTRUMENTS.

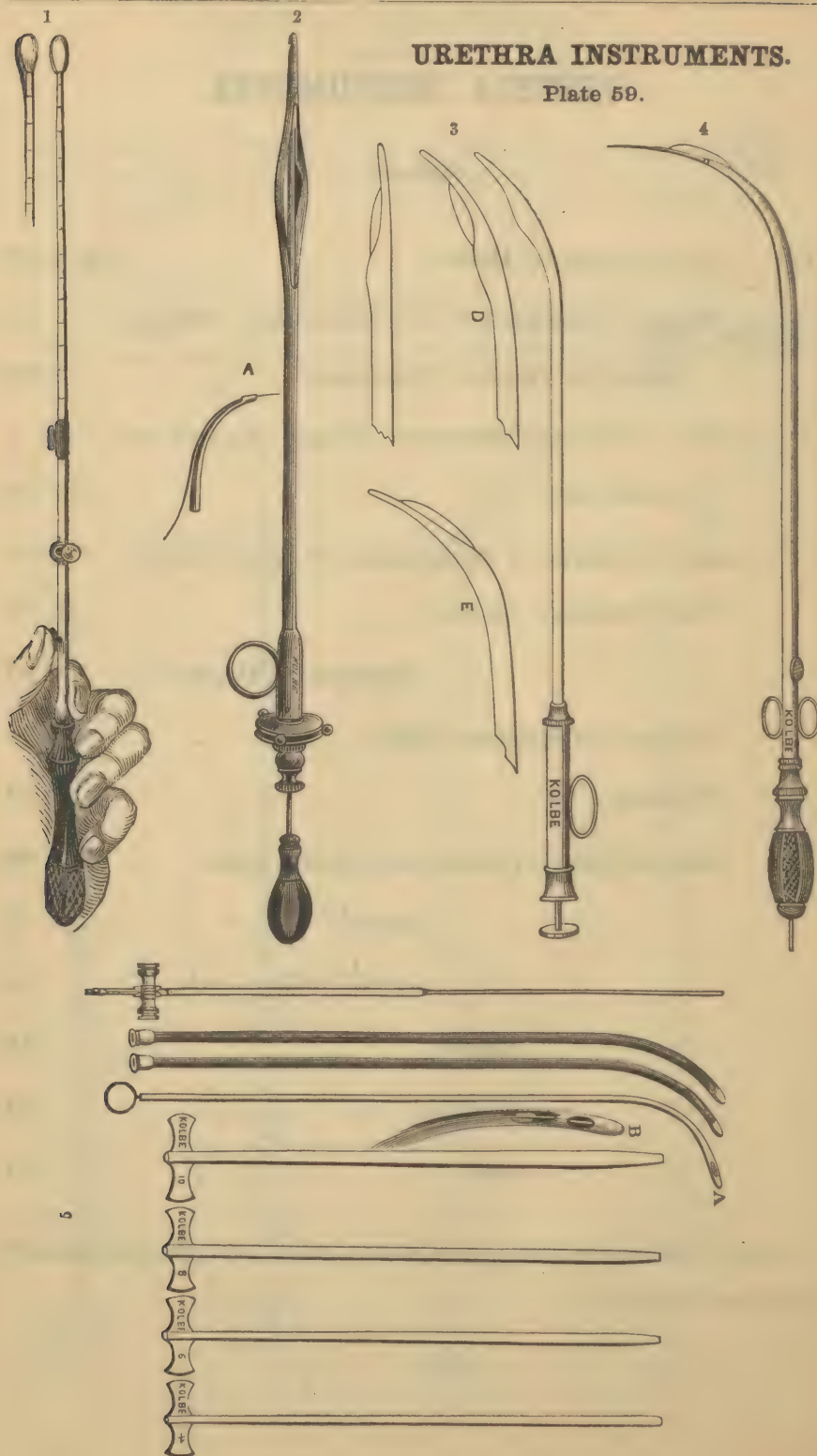
Plate 58.

Fig. 1. Lyon's Stricture Dilator,	\$15 00
“ 2. Maury's Modification of Thompson's Stricture Dilator for Gradual Distension,	12 00
“ 3 and 4. Perrive's Stricture Dilator, straight and curved, each,	12 00
“ 5 and 6. Charriere's Modification of Lyon's Dilator,	12 00
Holt's Stricture Dilator,	16 00
“ “ “ Bumstead's Modification,	17 00
Voillemier's Stricture Dilator,	16 00
Theband's “ “	12 00
Elastic Bougie, French, olive points, each,	1 00
“ “ “ conical “ . . .	75
“ “ “ second quality, each,	50
“ “ English,	40
“ “ German,	30
“ “ wax,	37

Sets of Bougies put up in cases; price according to number and quality of case.

URETHRA INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 59.



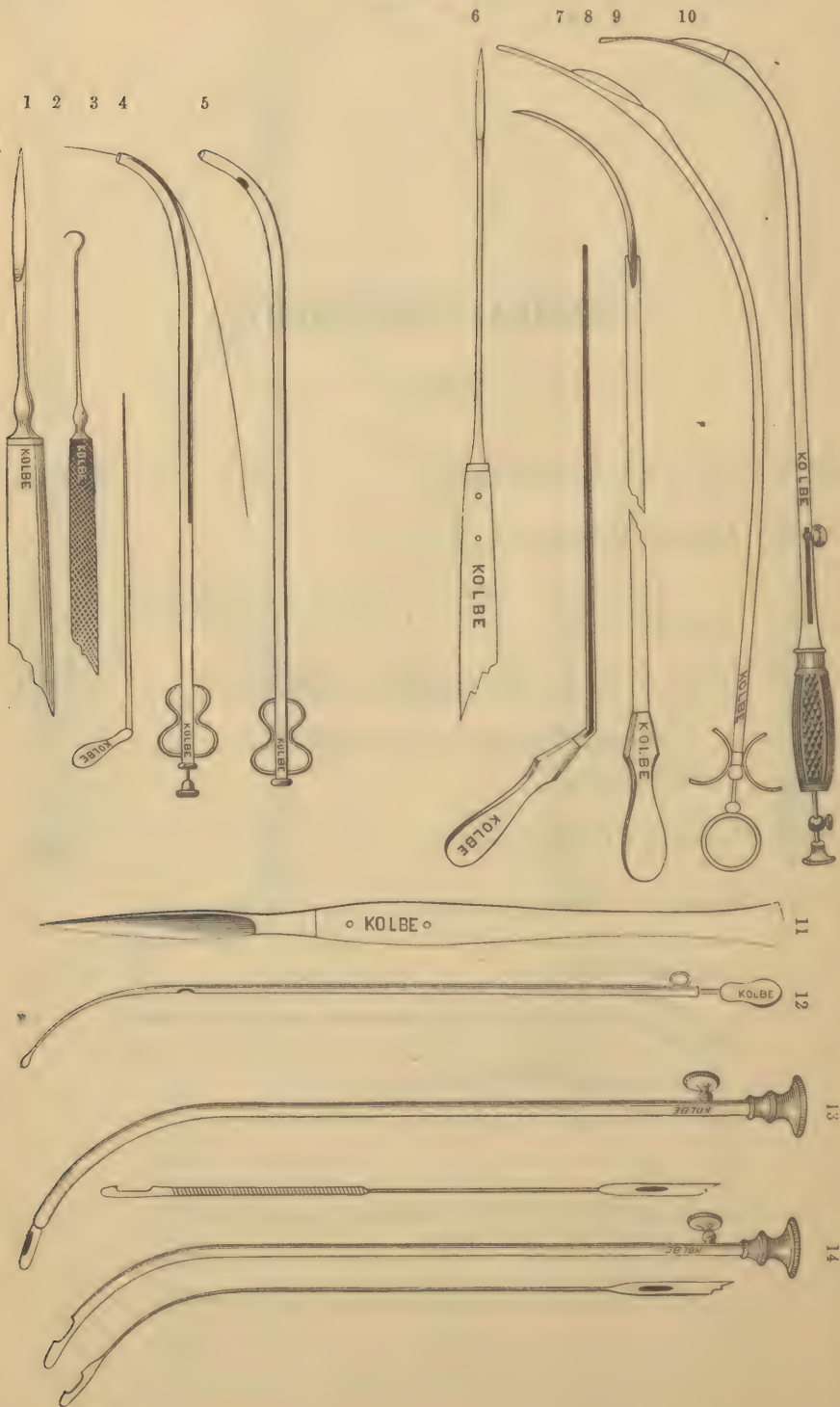
URETHRA INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 59.

Fig. 1.	Civiale's Urethrotome,	\$10 00
" 2.	Gouley's Dilating Urethrotome,	18 00
	<i>A</i> showing curved ends to attach with whalebone filiform bougie.	
" 3.	Gross's Urethrotome, straight or curved, each,	6 00
	<i>D</i> shows the concealed knife on the interior and <i>E</i> on the exterior.	
" 4.	Pancoast's Urethrotome,	8 00
" 5.	Wakley's Dilator, complete, with directing rod and catheters,	20 00

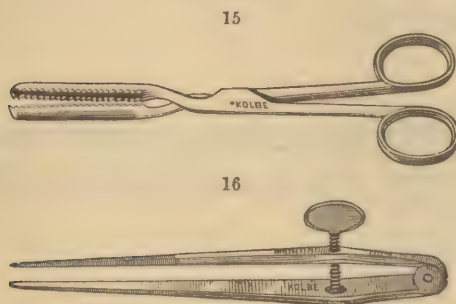
URETHRA INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 60.



URETHRA INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 60.



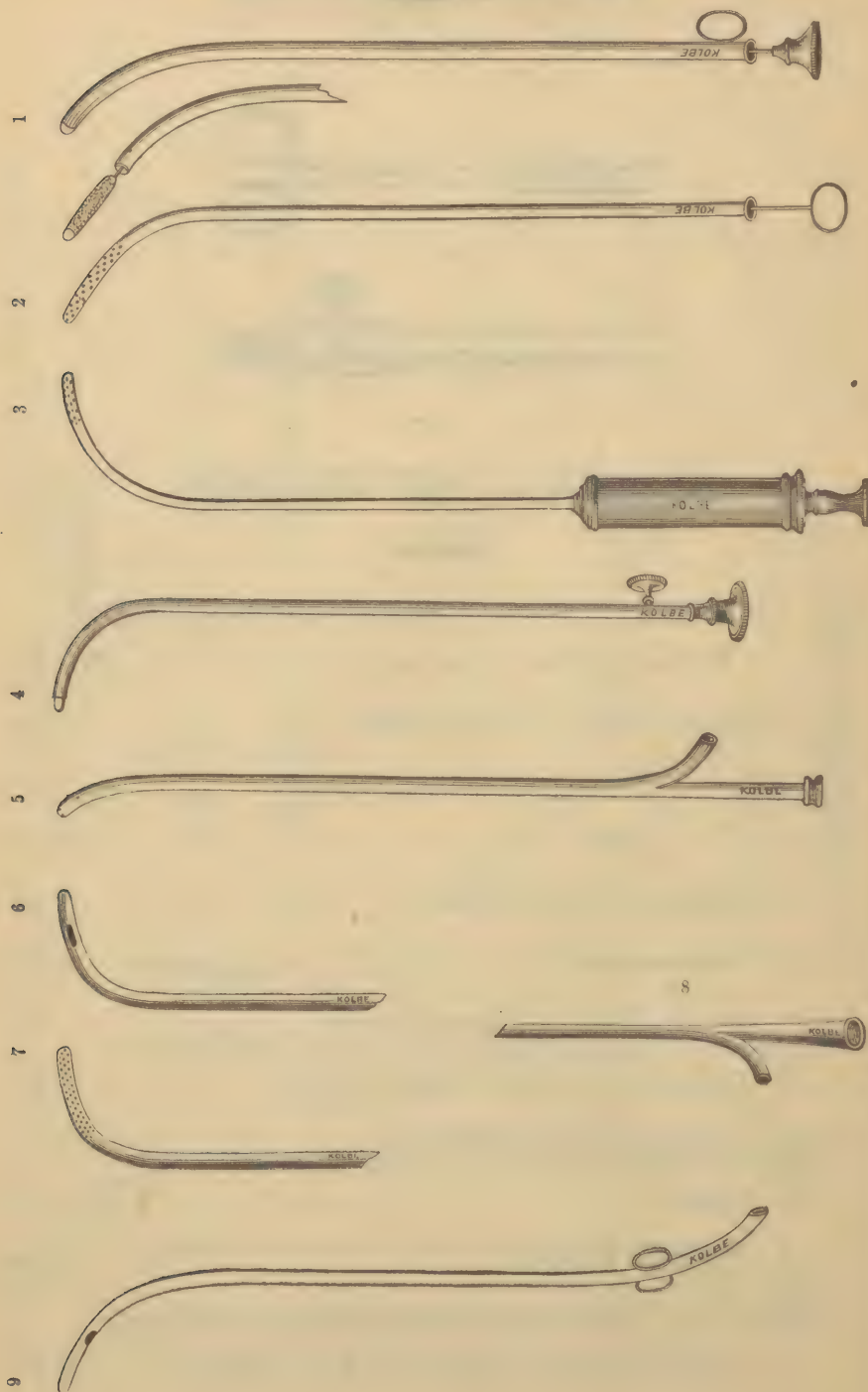
URETHRA INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 60.

Fig. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Gouley's Stricture Instruments for		
Perineal Section (in a case),	. . .	\$14 00
" 6. Syme's Knife, with long shank,	. . .	1 50
" 7. " Director for Perineal Section,	. . .	2 00
" 8. " Staff " " "	. . .	2 00
" 9. Thompson's Urethrotome,	. . .	6 00
" 10. Westmoreland's "	. . .	8 00
" 11. Syme's Knife for Perineal Section,	. . .	75
" 12. Thompson's Probe-Pointed Catheter,	. . .	2 00
" 13. Lallemand's Porte-Caustique,	. . .	4 50
" 14. Gross's " "	. . .	4 50
" 15. Phymosis Forceps,	. . .	3 00
" 16. Levis's Phymosis Instrument to remove the con-		
stricted mucous membranes of the prepuce,	. . .	2 50

URETHRA INSTRUMENTS.

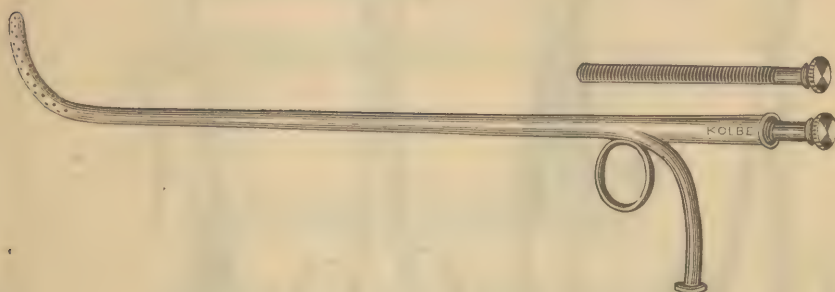
Plate 61.



URETHRA INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 61.

10



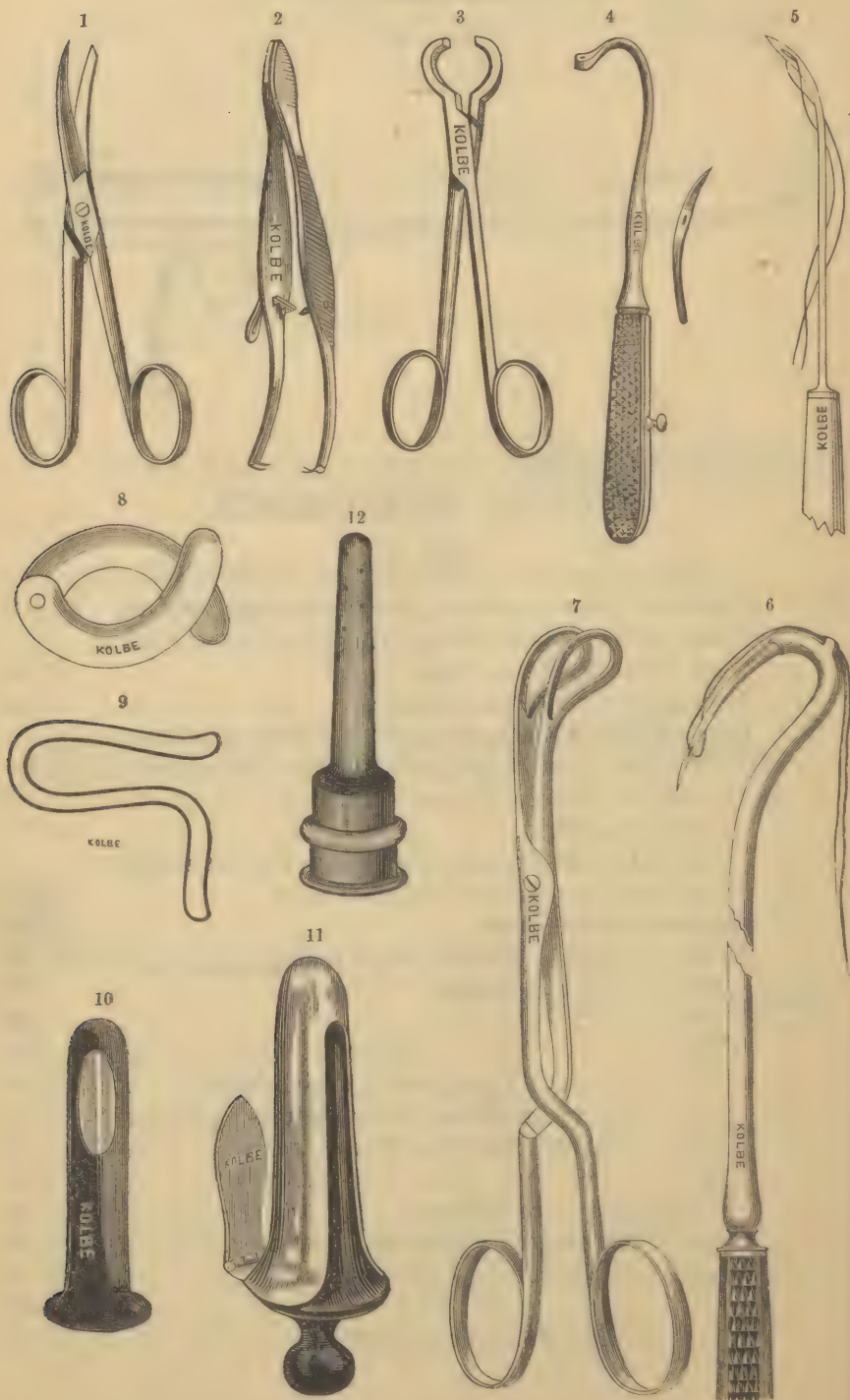
URETHRA INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 61.

Fig. 1.	Agnew's Porte-Cautique, for cauterizing urethra,	\$5 00
" 2.	Thompson's Canula, for applying solutions of nitrate of silver to the urethra,	3 00
" 3.	Fergusson's Urethral Syringe,	3 50
" 4.	Gross's Blood Catheter (used in case of retention of urine from coagulated blood in the bladder),	3 00
" 5.	Hewson's Double-Channel Catheter, for washing out the urethra,	5 00
" 6. 7 and 8.	Double-Channel Catheters, for washing out the urethra (different orifice), each,	4 00
" 9.	Fergusson's Catheter,	1 50
	Catheter, elastic, French, olive point,	1 00
"	" English, " "	75
"	" " " " " "	40
"	" " " prostate, " "	60
"	" Thompson's, self-retaining,	1 50
"	German silver, silver plated,	1 25
"	silver, from Nos. 1 to 6, each,	1 75
"	" " " 6 to 12, " "	2 25
"	" " vertebrated, " "	6 00
	Sayre's Vertebrated Probe and Catheter,	8 00
" 10.	Dowell's Catheter with stopper, male,	4 00
"	" " " " female,	3 50
"	Coiled Prostatic Catheter,	5 00

INSTRUMENTS FOR THE RECTUM.

Plate 62.



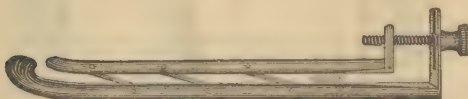
INSTRUMENTS FOR THE RECTUM.

Plate 62.

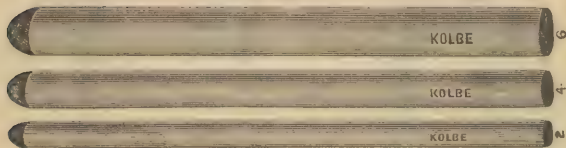
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INSTRUMENTS FOR THE RECTUM.

Plate 62.

Fig.	1.	Bush's Scissor to nip off external piles,	\$1	50
"	2.	" Forceps for grasping Piles,	2	25
"	3.	" " Needles,	2	00
"	4.	" Needle Carrier and Needle,	2	00
"	5.	Needle for Ruptured Perineum,	1	25
		Agnew's Needle for Ruptured Perineum, angular, right and left, each,	1	50
		" " " " " " com-		
		bined, with one handle,	4	50
"	6.	Ashton's Needle Carrier and Needle,	8	50
"	7.	" Forceps for Hemorrhoids,	3	00
"	8.	Clamp or Jointed Guard for applying Acids,	2	00
		Smith's Clamp for Piles,	6	00
		Fistula Knife, straight,	1	50
		" " curve,	1	50
"	9.	Dowell's Wire Rectum Speculum,	1	50
"	10.	Fergusson's Rectum Speculum, glass,	1	00
"	11.	Rectum Speculum, fenestrated with Stylet and Folding Handle of Britannia Metal,	4	00
		Bivalve Anal Speculum, Recamier pattern,	6	00
		" " Ricord pattern,	5	00
		Lane's Three-Bladed Rectum Speculum,	10	00
		Weiss's Rectum Speculum and Dilator,	12	00
		Suppository Tube for the Rectum, hard rubber,	1	75
"	12.	Pile Pipe,	1	50
"	13.	Stewart's Needles, for ruptured Perineum, right and left, set of two,	3	00
"	14.	Anal Dilator,	10	00
"	15.	Rectum Bougies, flexible, assorted from No. 1-4, each	1	50
		" " " " " " 5-8, "	1	75
		" " " " " " 9-12, "	2	00

(For size, see Gauge on Plate 56.)

INSTRUMENTS FOR VESICO-VAGINAL FISTULA.

Plate 63.



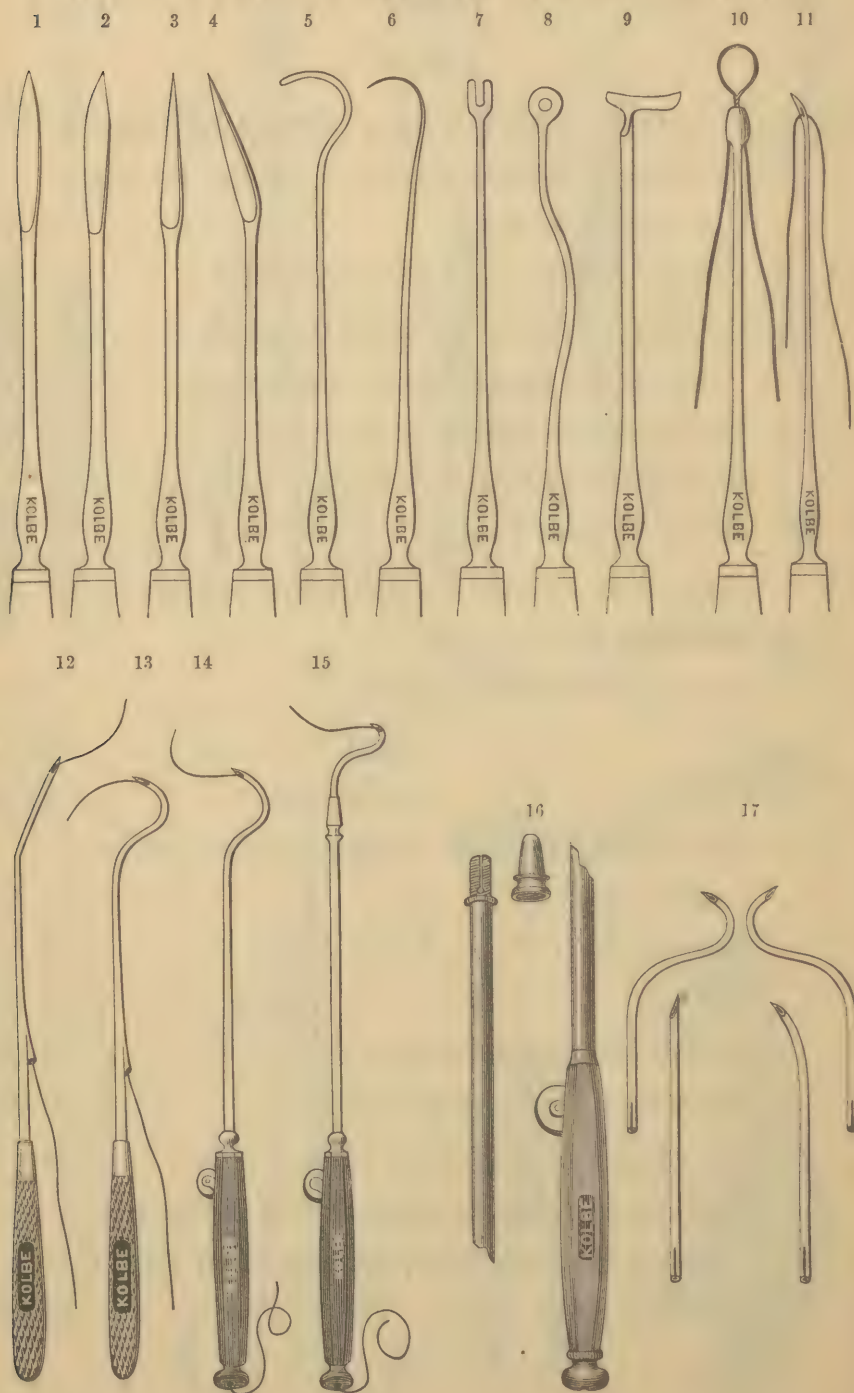
INSTRUMENTS FOR VESICO-VAGINAL FISTULA.

Plate 63.

Fig. 1 and 2. Long-handle Scalpels of different sizes, each,	\$2 00
“ 3. Long-handle Scissors, curved on the flat, straight or angular, each,	3 00
“ 4. Agnew's Forceps and Adjuster combined,	2 50
“ 5. Forceps for catching the tips of the needle to draw through the tissues, Mears' modification,	4 50
“ 6. Agnew's Needle-Carrier, or Forceps,	4 50
“ 7. Showing the application of the Adjuster combined with Agnew's Forceps.	
“ 8. Different curve Suture Needles, Agnew's pattern, each,	25
“ 9. Perforated Shot, per doz.,	25
“ 10. Sims' Sigmoid Catheter, silver,	1 50
“ “ “ plated,	1 00
“ “ “ flexible metal,	75
“ 11. Self-retaining Catheter, Female, German silver, silver plated,	2 50
Self-retaining Catheter, Female, silver,	3 50
“ “ “ rubber,	1 50
“ 12. Forceps for compressing shot,	2 00
“ 13. Punch Forceps to perforate the shot,	2 50
“ 14. Sims' Speculum (duck-bill),	4 50
Prof. Agnew's Case for vesico-vaginal fistula, con- taining the instruments represented by Figs. 1 to 12 on Plate 63,	35 00

INSTRUMENTS FOR VESICO-VAGINAL FISTULA.

Plate 64.



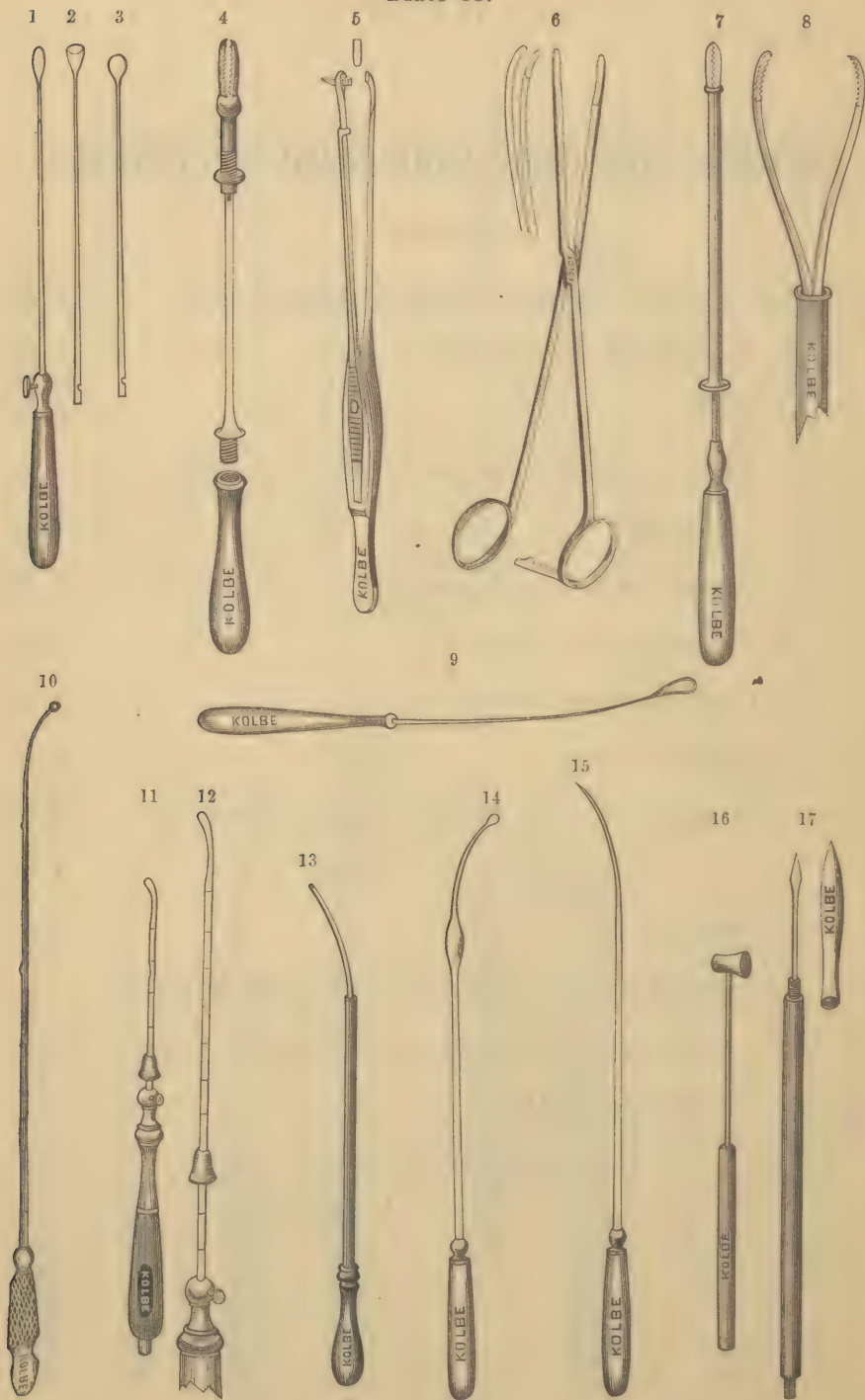
INSTRUMENTS FOR VESICO-VAGINAL FISTULA.

Plate 64.

Fig. 1, 2, 3 and 4. Different Forms of Knives, each,	\$1 50
“ 5. Blunt Hook, for adjusting,	1 50
“ 6. Sharp “ “ “	1 50
“ 7. Forked Adjuster, for supporting wire while it is twisted,	1 50
“ 8 Bozeman's Suture Adjuster,	1 50
“ 9. Depressor and Adjuster,	1 50
“ 10. Coyhill's Wire Twister,	1 50
“ 11. Suture Needle,	1 50
“ 12. Simpson's Tubular Needle, angular curve,	3 50
“ 13. “ “ “ spiral “	4 00
“ 14. Self-Acting “ “ “ “	8 00
“ 15. Suer's Self-Acting Tubular Needle, with four mov- able points of different curve, in morocco case,	23 00
“ 16. Represents the Handle.	
“ 17. “ “ Tubular Needles.	

UTERINE INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 65.



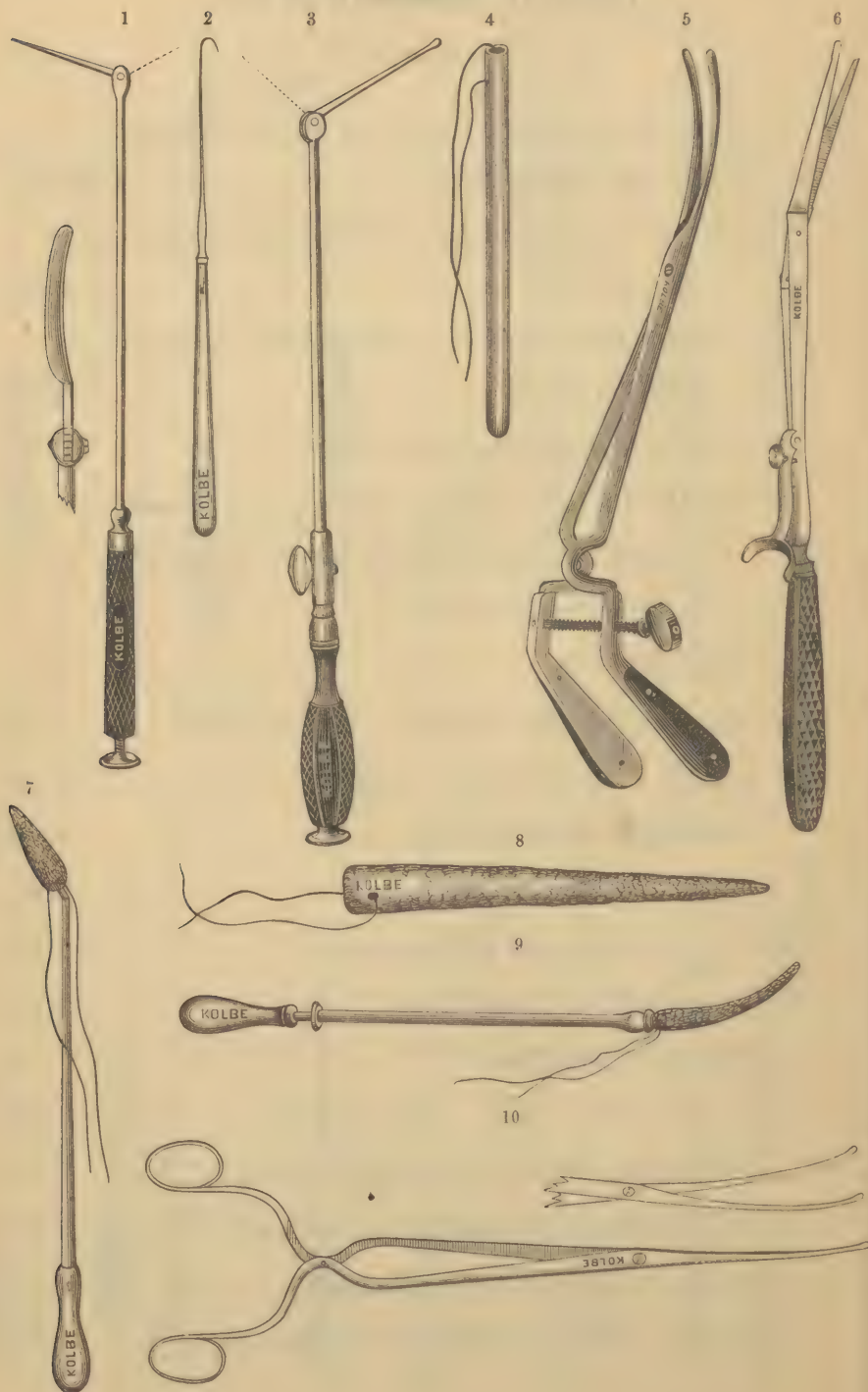
UTERINE INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 65.

Fig: 1, 2 and 3. Cauterizing Irons, for counter-irritation upon the convex uteri,	\$6 00
“ 4. Uterine Porte-Cautique, with flexible shank and silver point,	1 50
Uterine Porte-Cautique, with flexible shank and platinum point,	3 50
“ 5. Sims' Forceps, for holding caustic,	3 50
“ 6. Allen's Uterine Forceps, for applying caustic, sponges, etc., to the uterus, curved or straight,	2 50
“ 7 and 8. Sims' Sponge-holder,	3 00
“ 9. Sims' Depressor,	1 50
“ 10. Simpson's Uterine Sound,	1 50
“ 11 and 12. Vallix's Uterine Sound,	3 00
Geddings' Uterine Sound,	3 00
Sims' “ Probe,	1 50
“ 13. “ Probe, with sliding canula,	2 50
“ 14. Lente's Silver Caustic Probe,	2 00
“ 15. Bued's Elastic Probe,	75
“ “ “ without handle,	50
Aluminum Probe, for applying caustique,	1 00
“ 16. Lente's Platinum Cup, for fusing nitrate of silver.	4 00
“ 17. Buttles's Spear-Pointed Scarificator,	1 50
Thomas's Hard Rubber Uterine Probe,	75

UTERINE INSTRUMENTS.

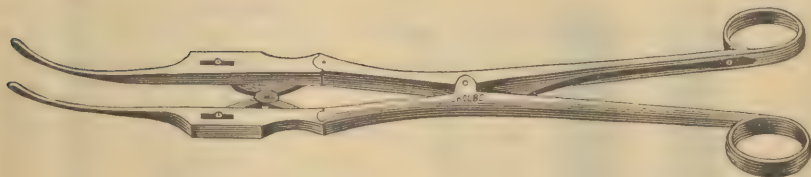
Plate 66.



UTERINE INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 66.

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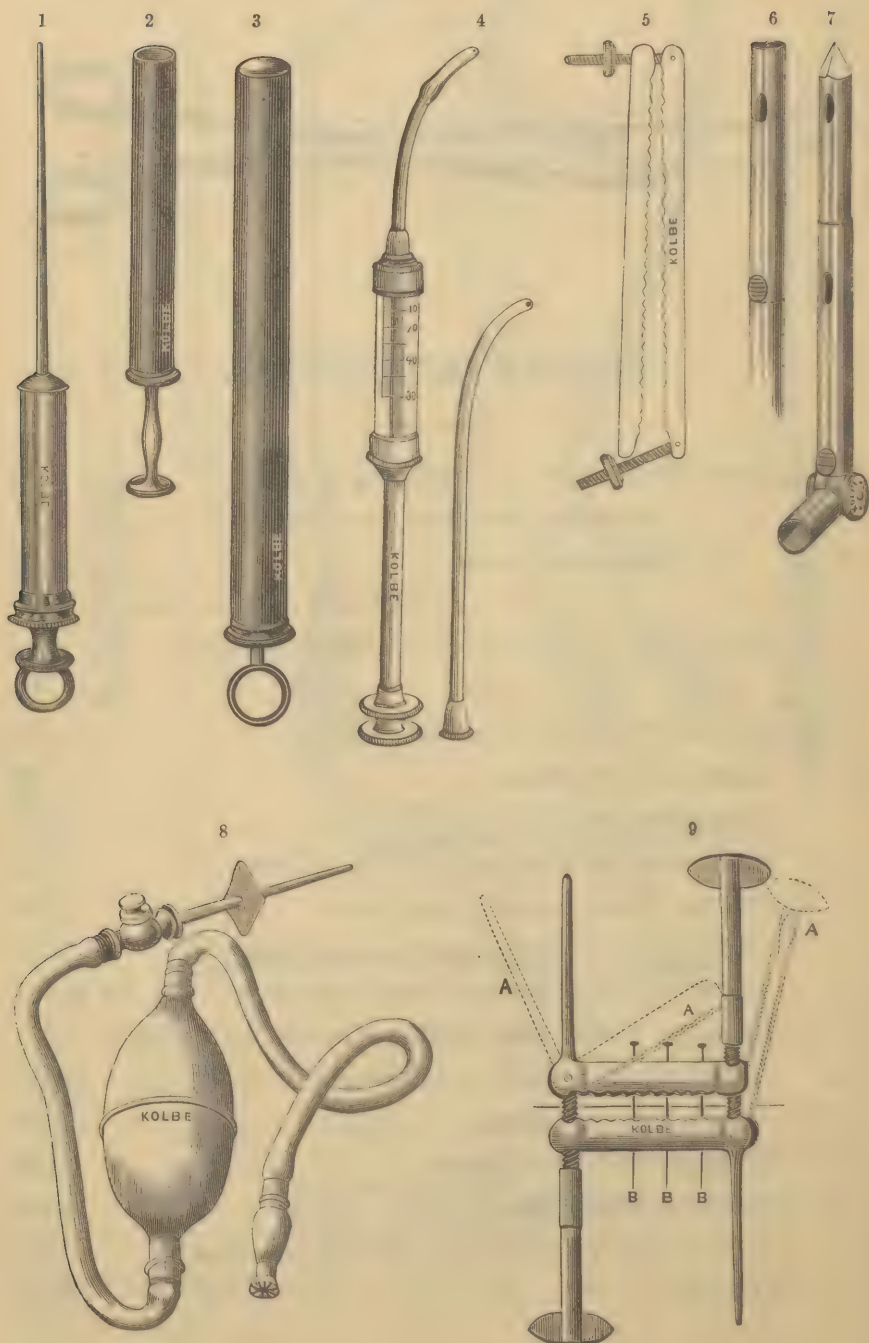
UTERINE INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 66.

Fig. 1.	Sims' Uterotome and Scarifying Knife,	. .	\$4 50
" 2.	" Tenaculum for fixing the uterus,	. .	1 50
" 3.	" Uterine Repositor,	. . . .	6 00
"	" " " Gardner's modification,	. . . .	8 00
" 4.	Sela-Tangle Tents, hollow, assorted, per doz.,	. .	3 50
"	" " solid, " "	. .	3 00
" 5.	Elwood Wilson's Uterine Dilator,	. . . .	5 00
" 6.	Atlee's Hysterotome,	. . . .	7 00
"	Simpson's " "	. . . .	6 00
" 7.	Instrument for introducing Sponge Tents,	. .	1 25
" 8.	Sponge Tents, assorted, per doz.,	. . . .	3 00
"	" " curved, assorted, per doz.,	. . . .	3 50
	Extra large size Sponge Tents, each form,	. .	50 to 75
" 9.	Emmet's Probe, with Sliding Canula for making application to the cervical canal,	. . . .	2 50
" 10.	Atlee's Uterine Dilator,	. . . .	3 50
" 11.	Eillenger's Uterine Dilator,	. . . .	8 00
	Nott's Uterine Dilator,	. . . .	3 00
	A. H. Smith's modification of Wilson's Dilator,	. .	5 00
	Goodell's " " " "	. . . .	5 00

UTERINE INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 67.



UTERINE INSTRUMENTS ETC.

Plate 67.

Fig. 1.	Uterine Syringe, of vulcanized rubber,	\$1 50
" 2.	Vaginal Suppository Tube, of vulcanized rubber,	1 75
" 3.	Cylinder for Dry Cupping the Cervix Uteri, of vul- canized rubber,	2 50
" 4.	Lente's Ointment Syringe, glass cylinder, with silver-plated mountings and flexible canula,	8 00
	Lente's Ointment Syringe, glass cylinder, with vul- canized rubber mountings,	5 00
" 5.	Simpson's Clamp for Ovariectomy,	5 00
" 6 and 7.	Dr. Mears' Trocar for Ovariectomy,	10 00

This instrument differs from the ordinary trocar and canula; the trocar-point and canula form one instrument, and avoid the necessity of removing the trocar and handle from the canula. After the point is plunged into the cyst, a guard is slid over the point, as seen in Fig. 6. The fluid enters the oval orifice near the point, and is carried off, under the control of the operator, by means of the universal stop-cock at the opposite extremity.

	Trocar and Canula for Ovariectomy (ordinary pat- tern),	5 00
	Dr. Levis's Trocar for Ovariectomy,	6 00
" 8.	Davidson's Syringe, in case, complete,	2 50
	Mattson's Syringe,	1 50
"	Family Syringe,	2 50
	Vaginal Irrigator, to attach to any elastic syringe,	1 50
"	" " nickel-plated, to attach to any elastic syringe,	2 50

Hard Rubber, Elastic, and Metal Syringes, of every
description, always on hand.

" 9.	Atlee's Clamp for Ovariectomy,	6 00
	Dr. Berger's Improved Family Syringe, with dila- tating nozzle,	3 00
	Dr. Berger's Improved Family Syringe, with dila- tating nozzle, plain,	2 00

Directions for using Dr. Berger's Family Syringe.—After placing the suction pipe in the liquid, introduce the nozzle with the wings closed, as far as to the handles (one handle up, one down); press the handles as far as convenient (best tight to the rubber tube), then squeeze the bulb and inject.

UTERINE INSTRUMENTS.

Pessaries.

Plate 68.



UTERINE INSTRUMENTS.

PESSARIES.

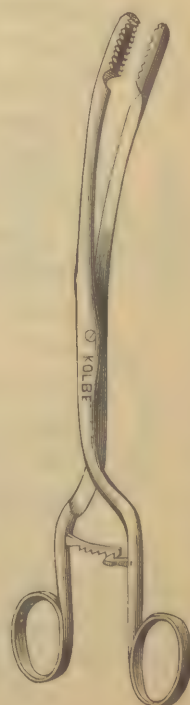
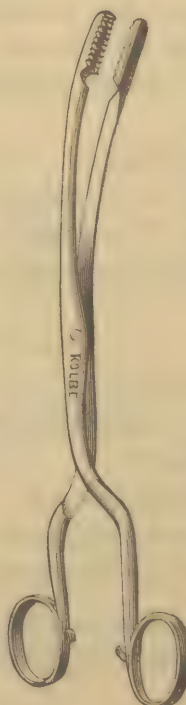
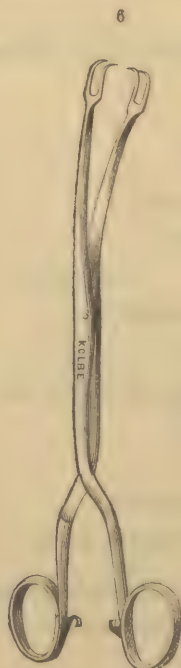
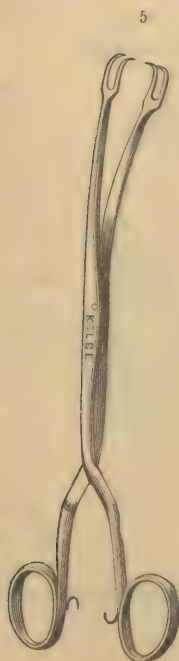
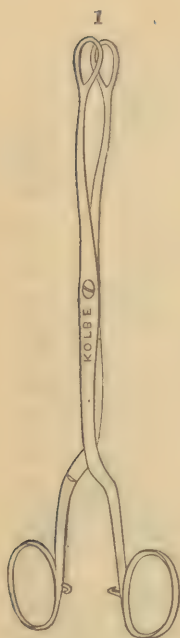
Plate 68.

Fig. 1.	Hodge's Open Lever Pessary,	\$ 75
" 2.	" Closed " "	75
" 3.	Meigs' Ring Pessary,	50
" 4.	Hard Rubber Disk Pessary,	50
" 5.	Scattergood's Pessary,	1 50
" 6.	Braun's Pessary, white rubber,	1 00
	" " black gum,	1 50
	" " with stop-cock, extra,	50
" 7.	Ring " to inflate, black gum,	1 50
	" " " with stop-cock,	2 00
" 8.	Cutter's Ring and Lever Pessaries, each	2 50
	Harlow's Pessary,	5 00
	Ring Pessary, inflated, white rubber,	75
" 9.	Swang's Pessary,	2 50 and 3 50
" 10.	Stem Pessary, Goddard's	4 00
" 11.	Roser's Supporter, modified by Leanzoni,	10 00
" 12.	Barnes' Dilators, per set,	4 00
" 13.	Thomas's Pessary, modification of Hodge's pelvis Pessary,	2 50
	Hofman's Pessary,	1 50
	Hewitt's " Cradle,	75
" 14.	Dr. Albert H. Smith's Pessary,	75
	Stauffer's Uterine Supporter,	8 00
	Babcock's " " silver stem,	16 00
	James' " Stem Pessary,	7 00
	Block Tin Pessaries,	75
	Hodge's or Smith's Pattern, of block tin,	1 50
	Hurd's Pessary,	50
	Hewitt's Ring Pessary,	50
	Intra Uterine Stem, hard rubber,	75
	Stauffer's Hard Rubber Globe Pessary,	1 50

Globe Pessaries, of silver or gold, made to order, price according to size.
Pessaries of every description always on hand.

UTERINE INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 69.



UTERINE INSTRUMENTS.

SCISSORS AND FORCEPS.

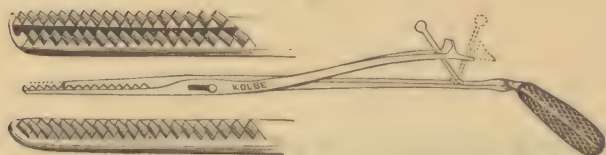
Plate 69.

Fig. 1.	Polypus Forceps, fenestrated, straight,	.	.	.	\$3 50
" 2.	Volcella Forceps, straight,	.	.	.	3 50
" 3.	Polypus Scissors, straight,	.	.	.	3 50
"	" " plain,	.	.	.	2 50
" 4.	" " curved on the flat,	.	.	.	3 50
"	" " angular curve, right and left, each,	.	.	.	4 00
" 5.	Volcella Forceps, slightly curved,	.	.	.	3 00
" 6.	" " " " with catch,	.	.	.	3 50
" 7.	Polypus " " " " " "	.	.	.	4 00
"	" " straight,	.	.	.	3 50
" 8.	Penrose's Uterine Polypus Forceps,	.	.	.	4 00
	Kirchenmeister's Scissors,	.	.	.	5 00

UTERINE INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 70.

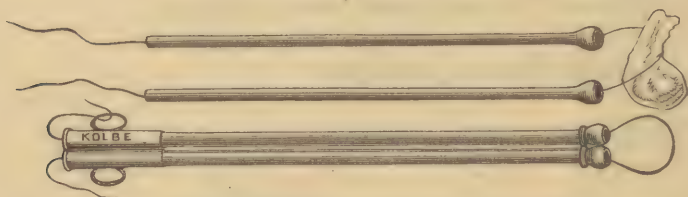
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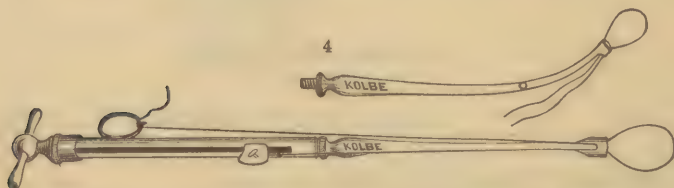
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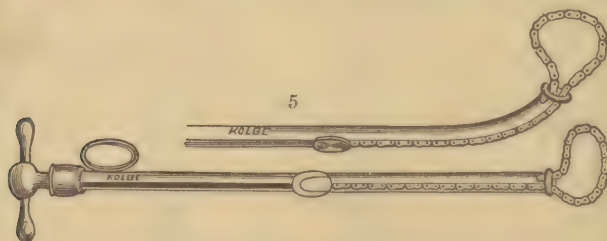
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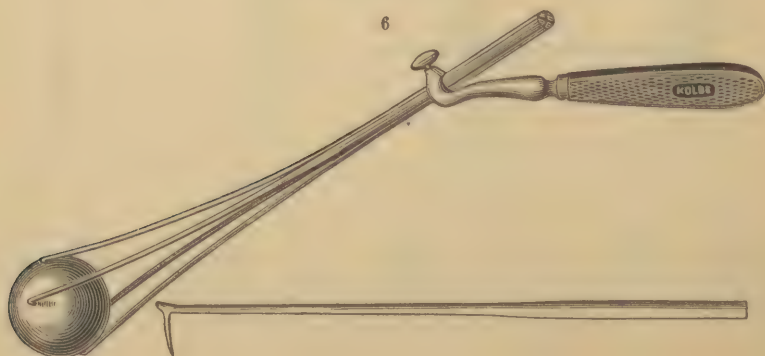
4



5



6



UTERINE INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 70.

Fig. 1. Dr. Agnew's Ecraseur Forceps for removing Uter-

ine Polyps, \$15 00

After the neck of the tumor is grasped between the serrated jaw of the instrument, the lever near the handle is moved back and forward, thus gnawing off the tumor.

" 2. Dr. Lenox Hodge's modification of Areling's

Polyptrite, 15 00

" 3. Gooch's double Canula, long, 5 00

" " " " plain, 3 00

" 4. Wire Ecraseur, straight or curved for removing

Uterine Polyps, 10 00

Wire Ecraseur, Dr. Goddal's modification, for

removing Uterine Polyps, with one straight and .

one curved end, 15 00

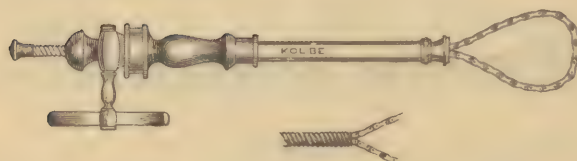
" 5. Chain Ecraseur, curved or straight, 18 00

" 6. Dr. A. H. Smith's Uterine Tenaculums,

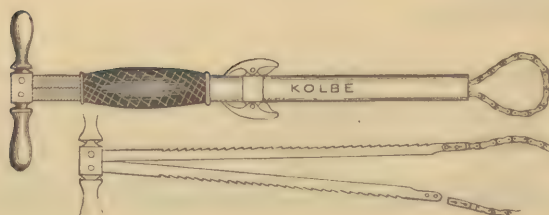
ECRASEURS

Plate 71.

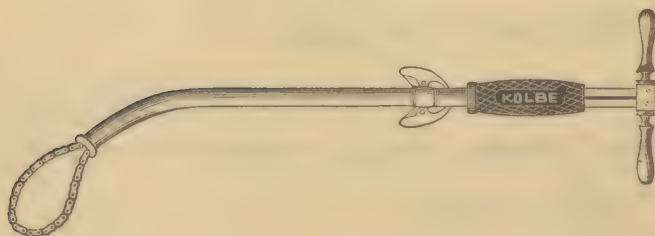
1



2



3



4



5



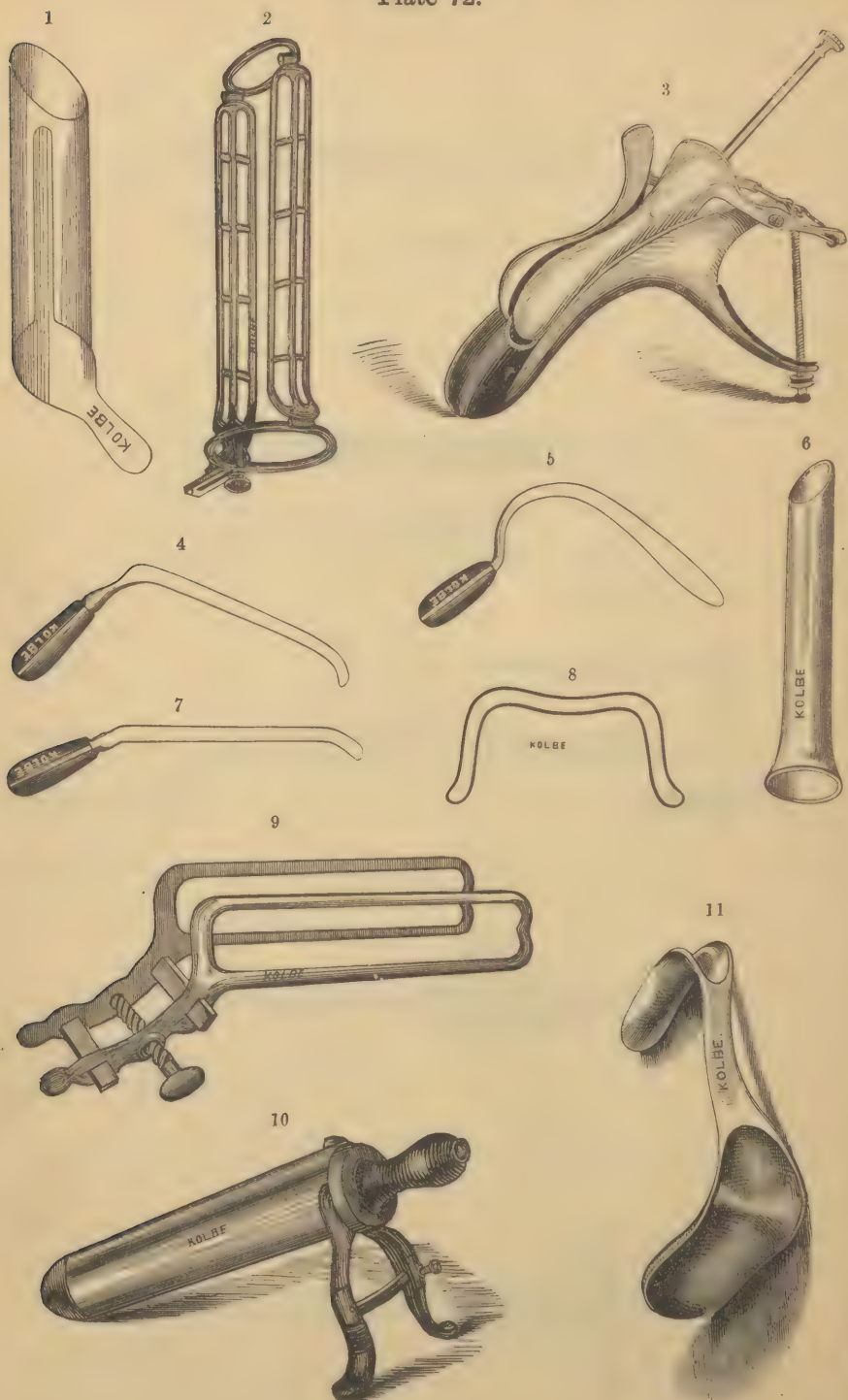
ECRASEURS.

Plate 71.

Fig. 1.	Luer's	Ecraseur,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$25 00
"	2.	Chassaignac's	Ecraseur,	.	.	.	.	.	20 00
"	3.	"	"	curved,	.	.	.	.	22 00
"	4.	Charriere's	"	"	.	.	.	.	18 00
"	5.	"	"	straight,	.	.	.	.	15 00

SPECULUMS.

Plate 72.



SPECULUMS.

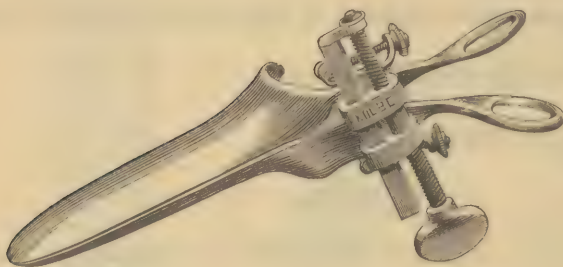
Plate 72.

Fig. 1. Fenestrated Cylindrical Speculum, German silver,	\$5 00
“ 2. Luer’s Fenestrated Bivalve “ . . .	8 00
“ 3. Nott’s Speculum,	7 00
“ “ virgin,	5 00
“ 4, 5, and 7. Gerdy’s Depressors or Speculums, each,	2 50
“ 6. Fergusson’s Speculum, glass, . . .	75 and 1 00
“ “ “ English, . . .	2 00
“ “ fenestrated, . . . ,	1 25
Plain Glass Speculum,	50 and 75
China Speculum,	75
English Glass Speculum,	1 50
Rubber Speculum,	1 50 and 2 00
“ 8. Dr. Dowell’s Wire Duck-Bill Speculum, . . .	1 75
“ 9. Fenestrated Parallel Opening Speculum, . . .	10 00
“ 10. Recamier’s Speculum,	10 00
Three Valve “	12 00
Brewer’s “	6 00
Taylor’s “	6 00
Wilson’s “	6 50
“ 11. Sims’ Wire Duck-Bill Speculum, . . .	4 50

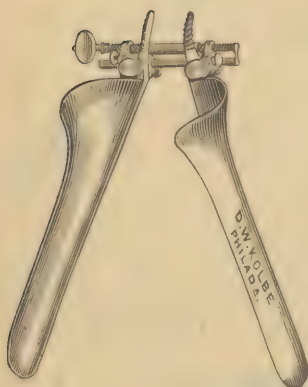
SPECULUMS.

Plate 73.

1



2



3



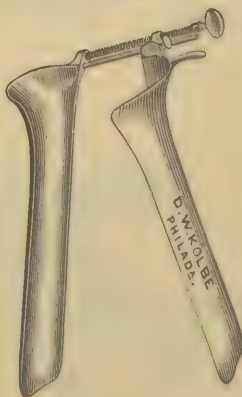
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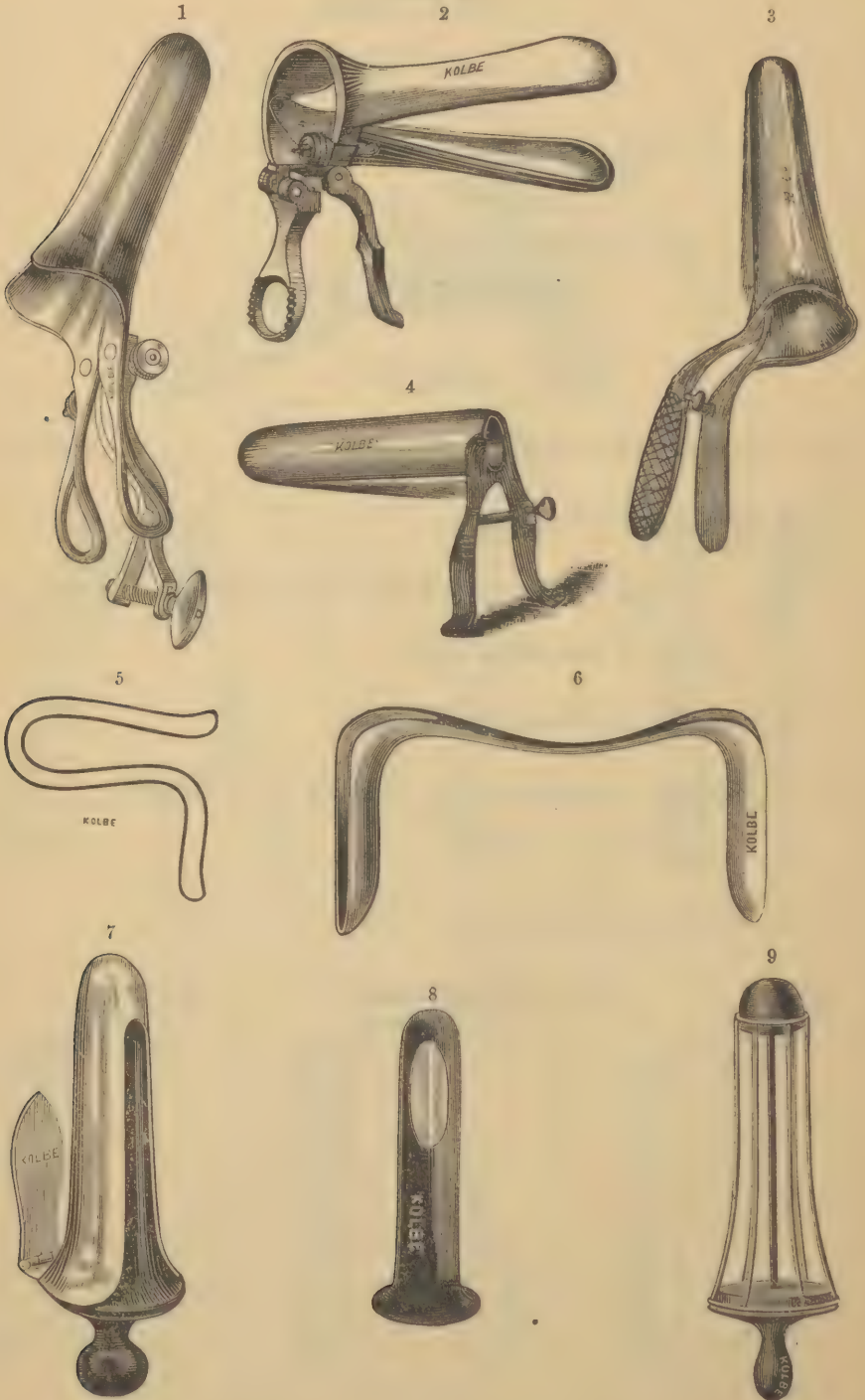
SPECULUMS.

Plate 73.

- Fig. 1. Dr. Albert H. Smith's Speculum, . . . \$10 00
- " 2. Showing the Expansion.
- " 3. " a Fenestrated Blade which may be inserted in
place of the closed ones.
- " 4. Showing the Parallel Expansion.
- " 5. Kolbe's Modification of Smith's and Hough's
Speculums combined, 10 00
- " 6. Showing the Expansion.
- " 7. " the Parallel Expansion.

SPECULUMS.

Plate 47.



SPECULUMS.

Plate 74.

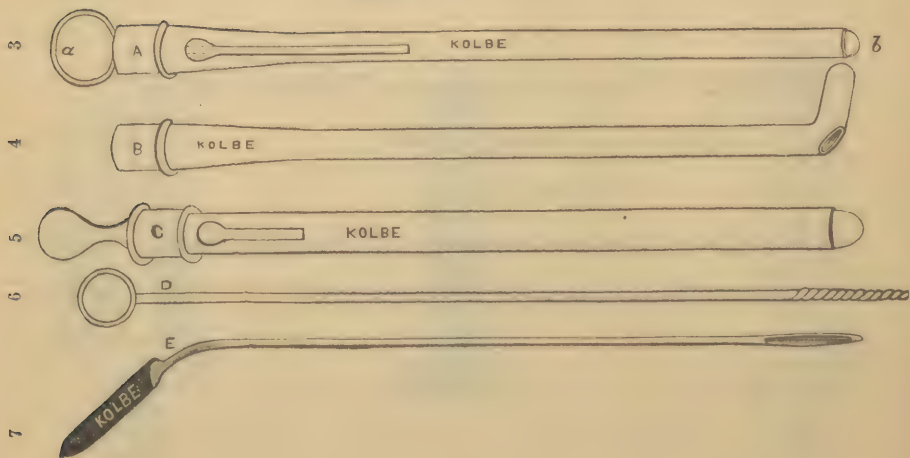
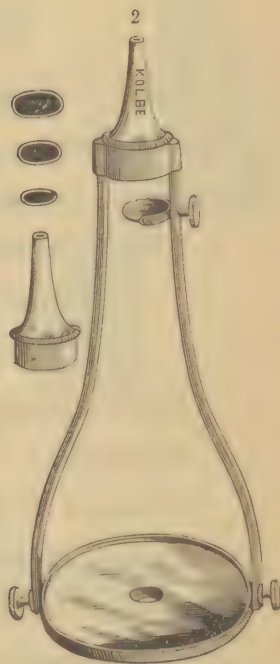
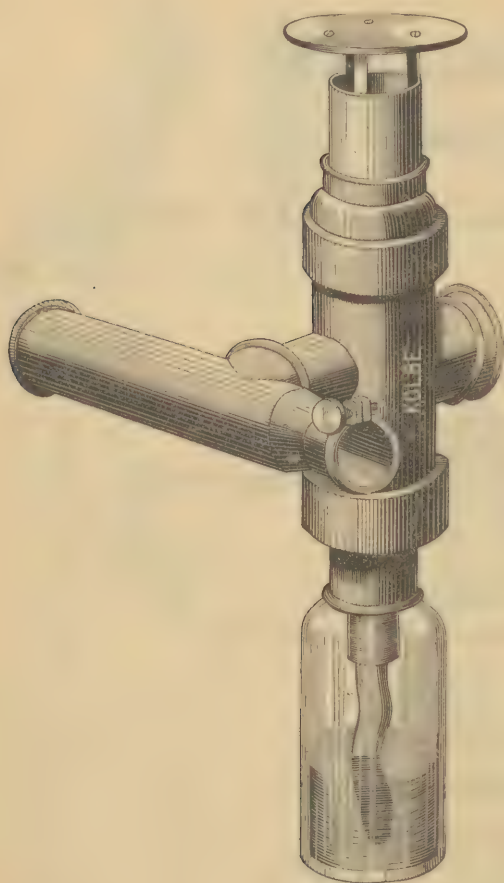
Fig. 1. Goddel's Modification of Dr. Albert H. Smith's

Speculum,	\$8 00 and \$10 00
" 2. Cusco's Speculum,	6 00
" 3. Ricord's Bivalve Speculum,	7 00
" Quadrivalve Speculum,	10 00
" " " folding handle,	12 00
Nott's Speculum,	8 00
Emmett's "	20 00
Thomas's Modification of Sims' Speculum,	20 00
" 4. Recamier's Rectum Speculum,	6 00
" 5. Dowell's Wire Rectum Speculum,	1 50
" 6. Sims' Speculum, different sizes,	4 50
" " each end folding,	6 00
" " with fixed depressor,	15 00
" " 	3 50
" 7. Fenestrated Rectum Speculum, of Britannia metal, with stylet and folding handle,	4 00
" " and firm handle,	3 50
" 8. Fenestrated Rectum Speculum of reflecting glass,	1 00
" 9. Agnew's Fenestrated Wire Speculum,	8 00

INSTRUMENTS FOR URETHRA BLADDER AND RECTUM.

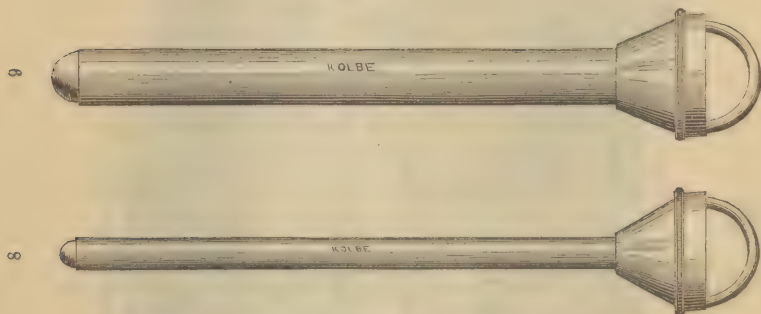
Plate 75.

1



INSTRUMENTS FOR THE URETHRA, BLADDER AND RECTUM.

Plate 75.



INSTRUMENTS FOR THE URETHRA, BLADDER AND RECTUM.

Plate 75.

Fig. 1. Desormeaux's Endoscope (complete), . . . \$75 00

Comprising Fig. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7,

A, tube for the exploration of the Urethra.

B, " " " " " Bladder.

C, " " " " " Rectum.

D, Porte Maché.

E, Scarifier.

- " 2. Wales' Endoscope (complete), comprising the same
instruments represented by Fig. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, 35 00
- " 8. Endoscope for the Urethra, . . . 5 00
- " 9. " " Rectum, . . . 5 00

Both of these instruments, Fig. 8 and 9, can be used
with the aid of any condenser and frontal mirror.

OBSTETRICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 76.

1



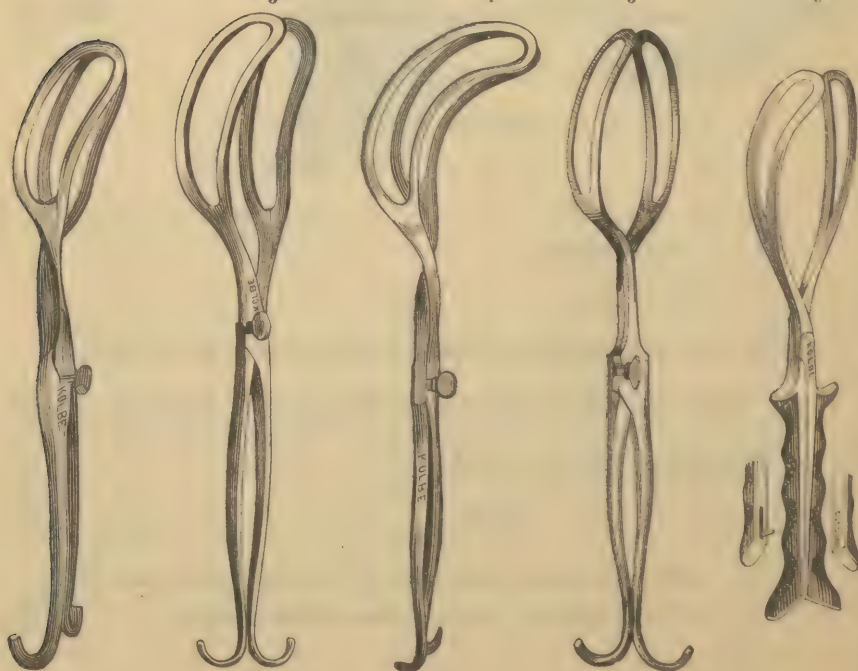
2

3

4

5

6



OBSTETRICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 76.

7

**OBSTETRICAL INSTRUMENTS.**

Plate 76.

Fig. 1. Obstretrical Case, containing Hodge's, Wallace's
or Davis's Forceps.

1 Smellie's or Hodge's Scissors.

1 Crotchet.

1 Vectis.

1 Blunt Hook.

In morocco rolled-up case, \$20 00

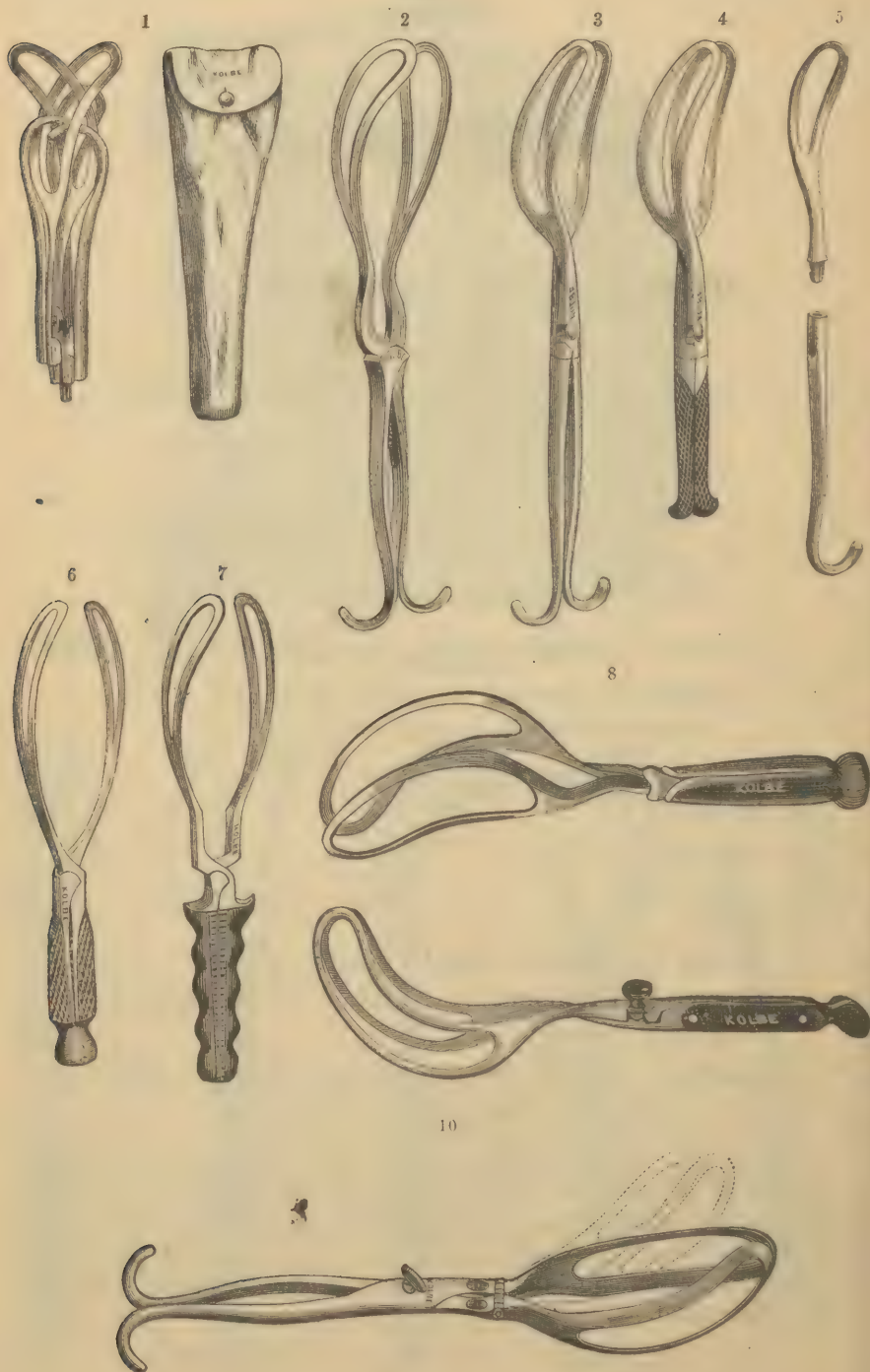
Obstetrical cases fitted up with any number of in-
struments that may be desired.

" 2.	Hodge's Obstetrical Forceps,	. . . .	7 00
" 3.	Wallace's " " " "	. . . .	7 00
" 4.	Bethell's " " " "	. . . .	8 00
" 5.	Philadelphia " " " "	. . . .	8 00
" 6.	Elliott's " " " "	. . . .	10 00
	Nickel Plating Obstetrical Forceps, extra,		50
	Stewart's Craniometer, attached to Obstetrical		
	Forceps, extra,		2 00
" 7.	Showing handle of Obstetrical Forceps with		
	Stewart's Movable Craniometer attached.		

The advantage of this attachment is to ascertain the size of the child's head while in uteri. This is accomplished by attaching to the handles of any style of obstetric forceps, a movable bar three inches long, so divided that when the handles are separated the divisions on the bar will represent the extent of the separation of the blades when they are applied to the sides of the child's head.

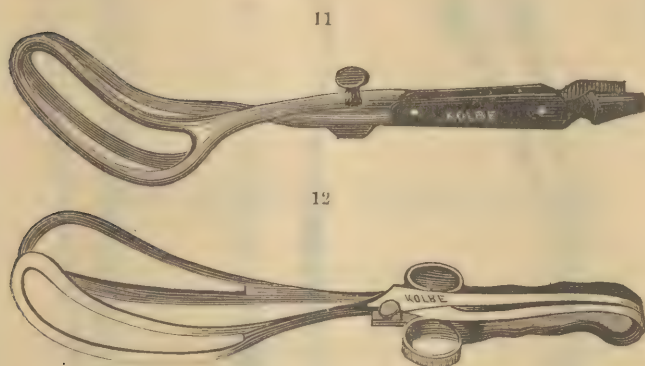
OBSTETRICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 77.



OBSTETRICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 77.



OBSTETRICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 77.

Fig. 1. Dr. Albert H. Smith's Compact Set, comprising

forceps, vectis and blunt hook, . . . \$20 00

" 2. Comstock's or St. Louis Forceps, . . . 7 00

" 3. Dr. A. H. Smith's long movable handle Forceps, 14 00

" 4. " " short " " " 14 00

" " " handle Forceps, . . 7 00

" 5. Jointed Vectis and Blunt Hook, . . . 3 50

" 6. Simpson's Forceps, short, with straight blades, . 7 00

" 7. " " 8 00

" 8. Davis's " short handles, . . . 7 50

" 9. Bethell's " " " . . . 8 00

" 10. McFerran's " long handles, . . . 14 00

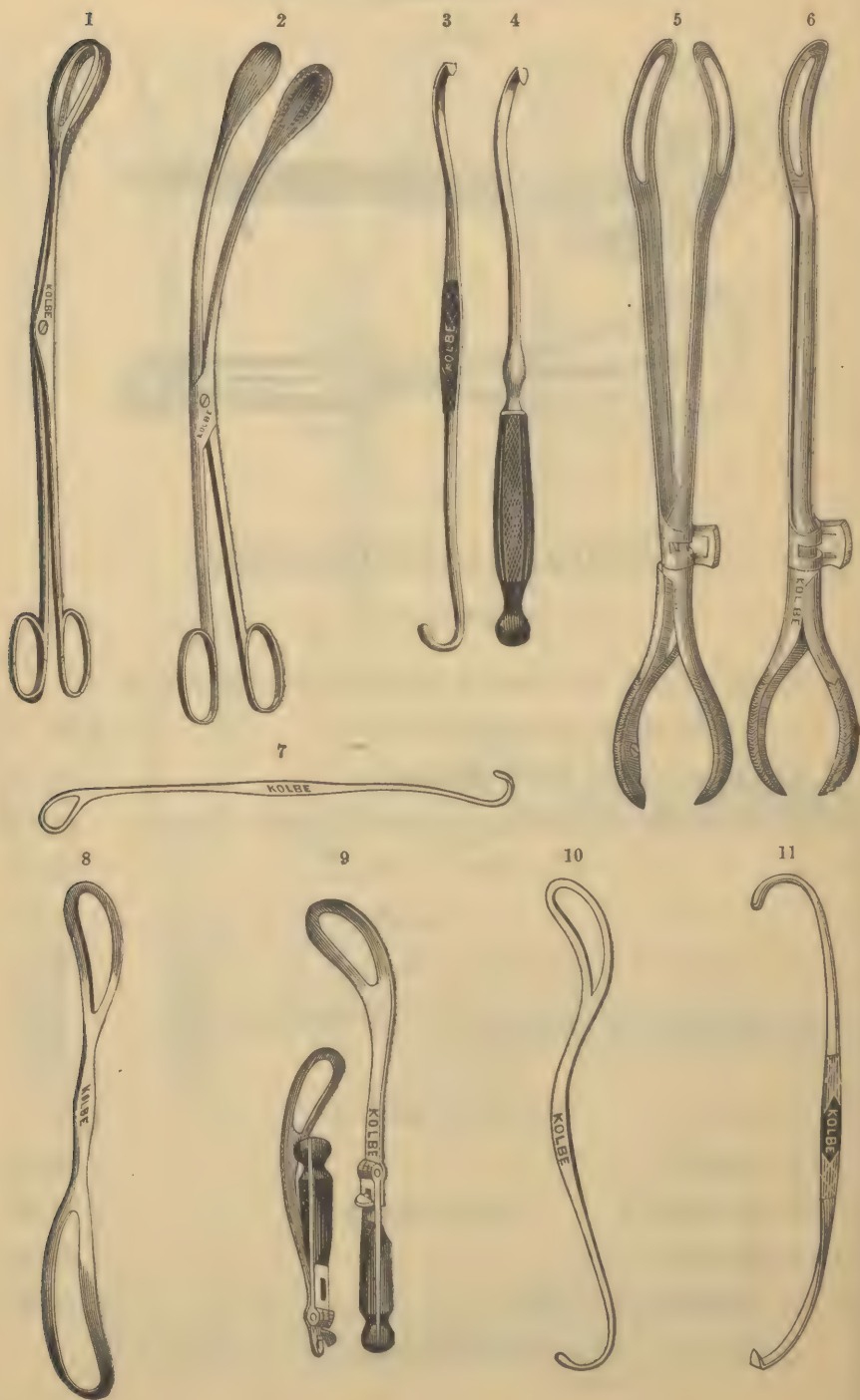
" 11. Bond's " 8 00

" 12. Bedford's " 9 00

Elliott's " with set screw, . . .

OBSTETRICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 78.



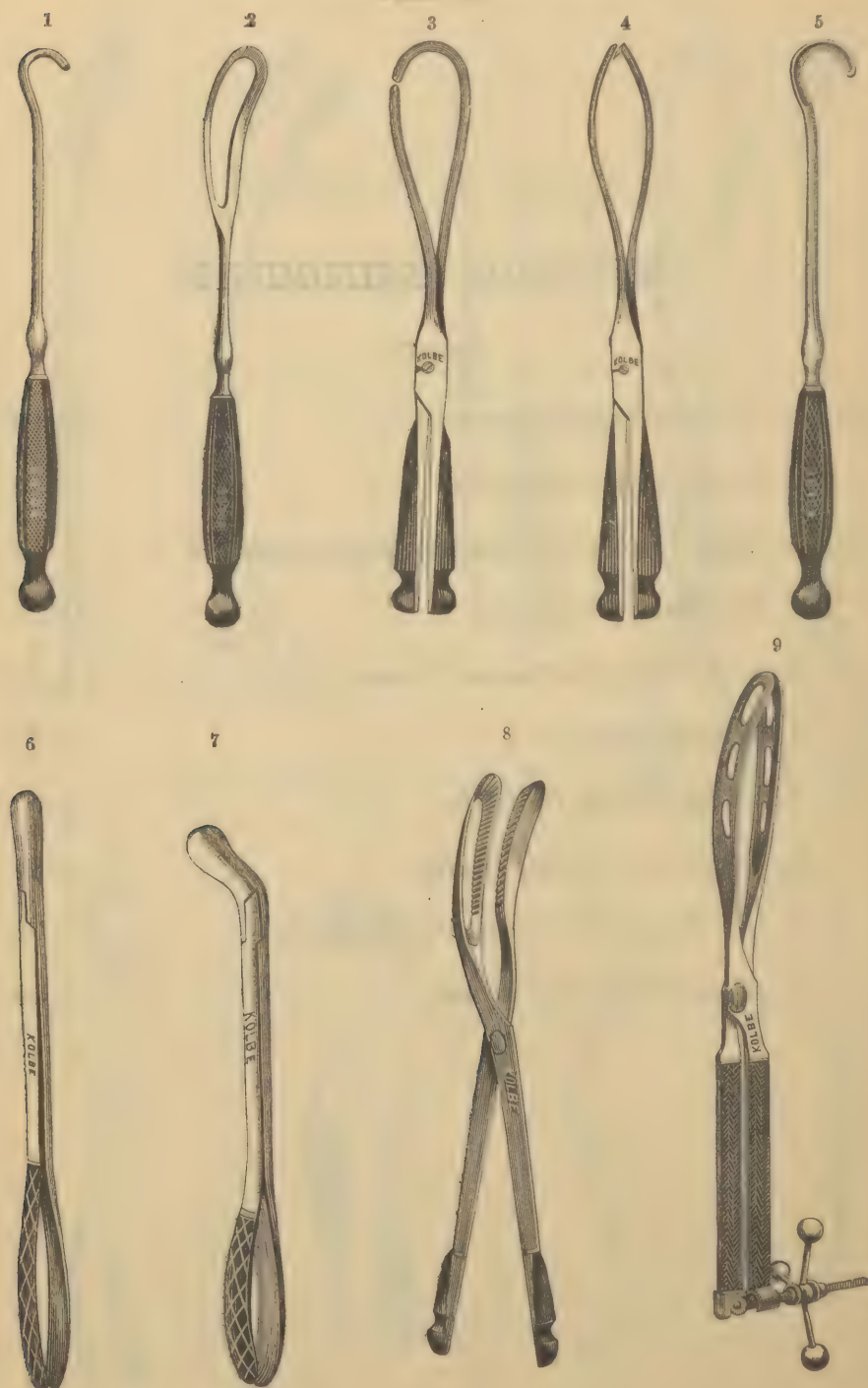
OBSTETRICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 78.

Fig. 1. Placenta Forceps, fenestrated,	\$3 00
“ 2. Bond’s Placenta Forceps,	2 50
“ 3. Blunt Hook and Crotchet, different patterns, .	1 50
“ 4. Crotchet, with handle,	1 50
“ 5 and 6. Hodge’s Placenta Forceps,	6 00
“ 7. Placenta Hook,	1 75
“ 8. Double Vectis, two sizes,	2 00
“ 9. Vectis, with folding handle,	4 00
“ 10. Dr. Morgan’s Vectis and Blunt Hook, . .	1 75
“ 11. Blunt Hook and Crotchet,	1 50

OBSTETRICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 79.



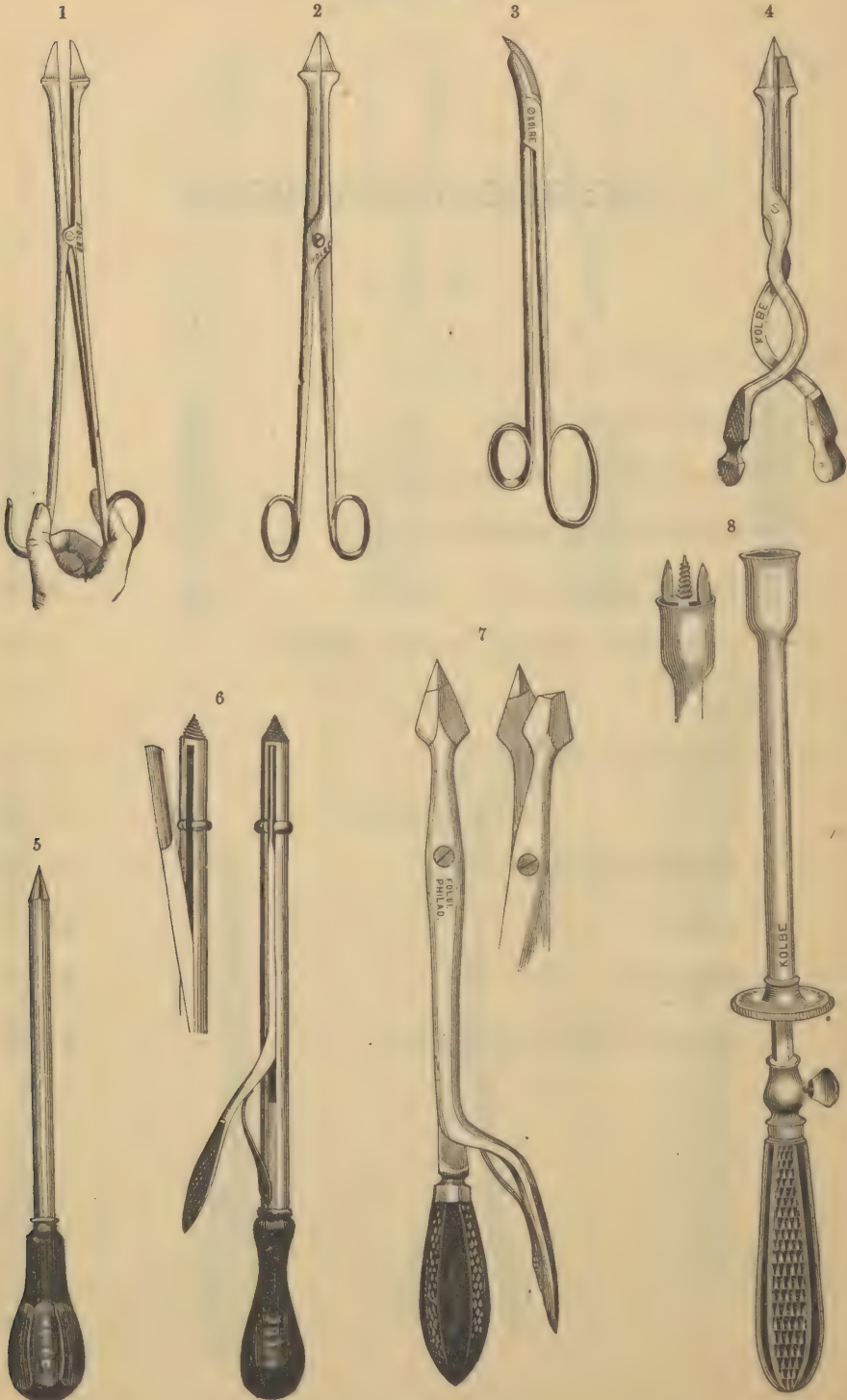
OBSTETRICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 79.

Fig. 1.	Blunt Hook, with handle,	.	.	.	.	\$1 50
" 2.	Vectis, with handle,	.	.	.	.	2 00
" 3.	Blunt Hook, with guarded point,	.	.	.	.	5 00
" 4.	Crotchet, with guarded point,	.	.	.	.	5 00
" 5.	Decapitating Hook,	.	.	.	.	2 50
" 6.	Craniotomy Forceps, straight, Meigs'	.	.	.	.	3 00
" 7.	" " curved, "	.	.	.	.	3 00
" 8.	Simpson's Cranioclast,	.	.	.	.	7 00
	" " modified,	.	.	.	.	8 00
" 9.	Hodge's Cephalotribe,	.	.	.	.	20 00
	Braun's " "	.	.	.	.	20 00
	Scanzoni's " "	.	.	.	.	20 00
	Braxton Hick's Cephalotribe,	.	.	.	.	20 00

OBSTETRICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 80.



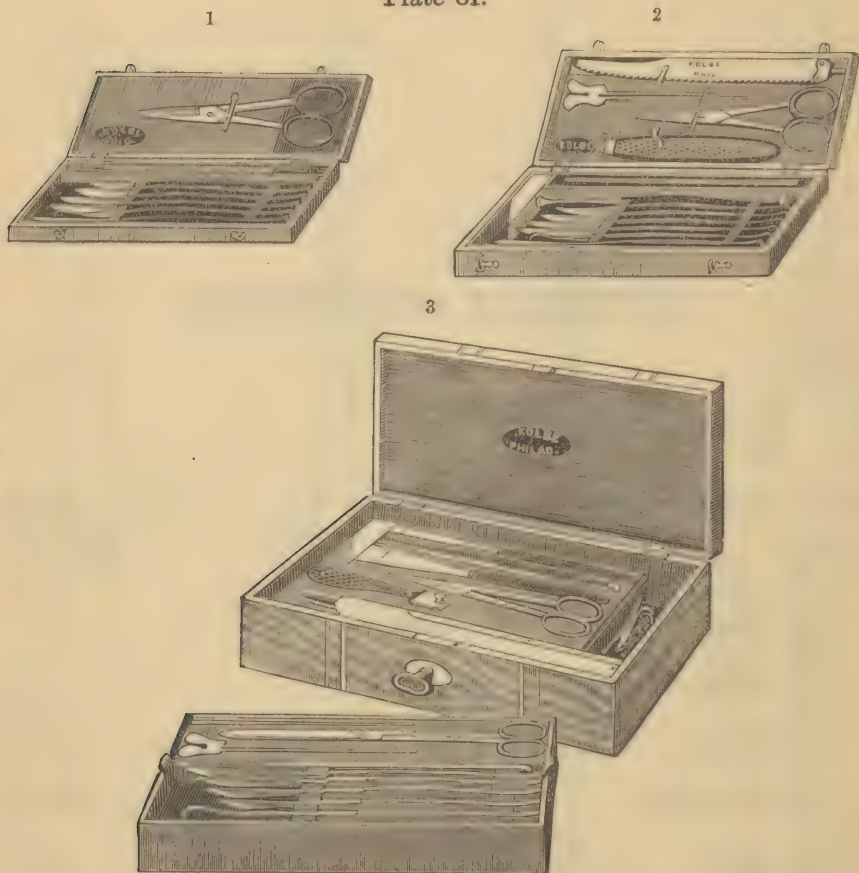
OBSTETRICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 80.

Fig. 1.	Smellie's Perforator with spring,	.	.	.	\$3 75
" 2.	" "	.	.	.	3 50
" 3.	Hodge's " (Scissor),	.	.	.	5 00
" 4.	Holmes's "	.	.	.	5 00
" 5.	Meig's "	.	.	.	1 75
" 6.	Thomas's "	.	.	.	15 00
" 7.	Blot's "	.	.	.	6 00
" 8.	Screw "	.	.	.	15 00
	Braun's Trephine Perforator,	.	.	.	20 00

INSTRUMENTS FOR DISSECTION AND POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

Plate 81.



INSTRUMENTS FOR DISSECTION AND POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

Plate 81.

CASE, Fig. 1.

- 4 Scalpels, assorted.
- 1 Tenaculum.
- 1 Cartilage.
- 1 Pair Dissecting Forceps.
- 1 Blow Pipe.
- 1 Pair Scissors.
- 1 Pair chain Hooks.

In a mahogany case, with ivory handles,	.	.	.	\$6 00
" " " " ebony "	.	.	.	5 00

CASE, Fig. 2.

4 Scalpels, assorted.				
1 Tenaculum.				
1 Cartilage Knife.				
1 Pair Dissecting Forceps.				
1 " Scissors.				
1 " Chain Hooks.				
1 Blowpipe.				
1 Grooved Director.				
1 Saw.				
1 Chisel.				
1 Mallet.				
In a mahogany case, with ivory handles,	.	.	.	\$12 00
" " " " ebony "	.	.	.	11 00

CASE, Fig. 3.

4 Scalpels, assorted.				
1 Tenaculum.				
1 Stout Cartilage Knife.				
1 Pair Dissecting Forceps.				
1 " Scissors.				
1 Enterotome.				
1 Saw, with shifting handle.				
1 Chisel.				
1 Mallet.				
1 Grooved Director.				
1 Blowpipe.				
1 Pair Chain Hooks.				
2 Large Needles.				
In a mahogany case, brass bound,	.	.	.	\$20 00

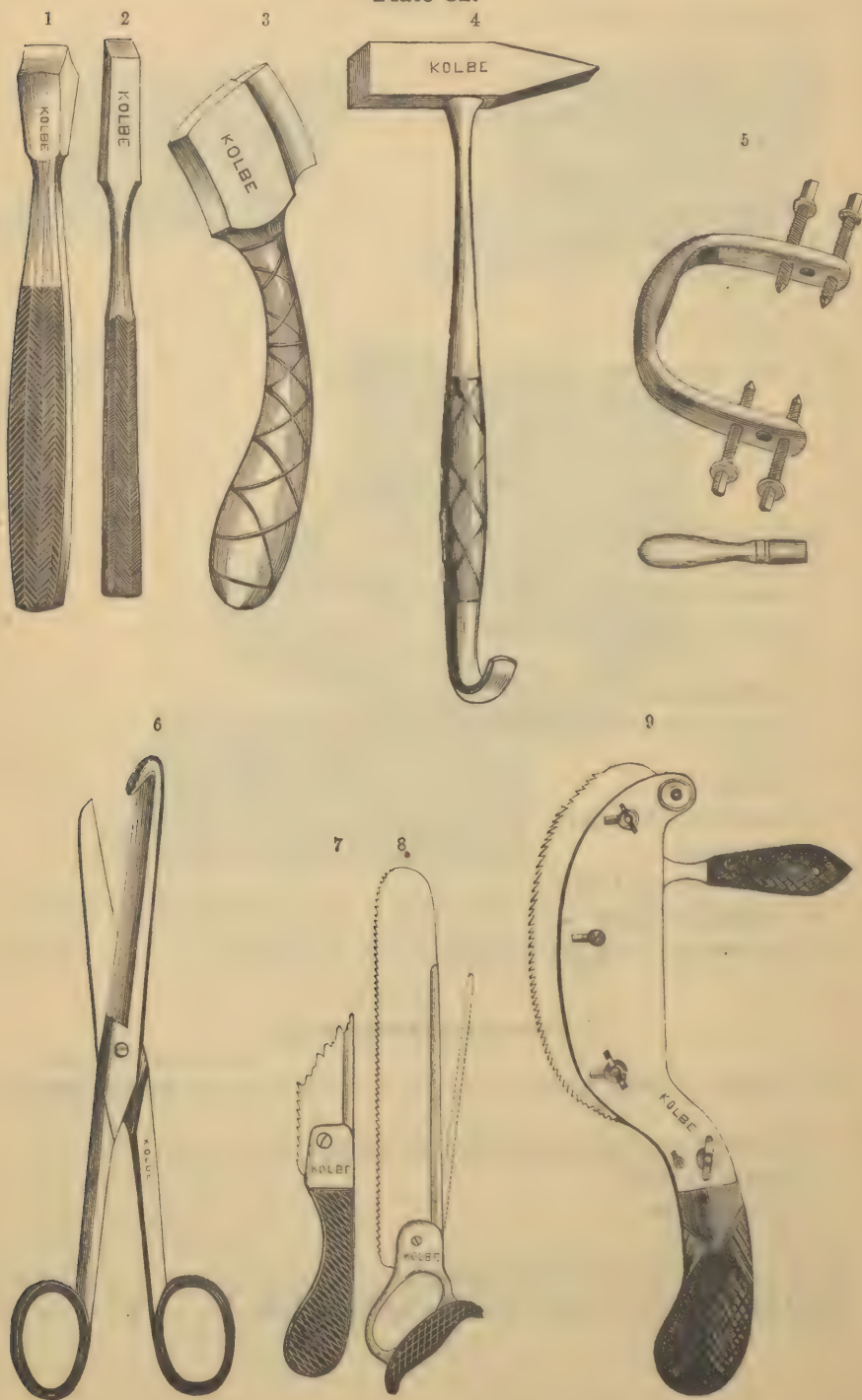
POST-MORTEM CASE,

Extra complete, containing the same instruments as in Fig. 3, with the following additions.

2 Extra Large Knives, different shape.				
1 Brain Knife.				
1 Rachitome.				
1 Rib Shear.				
In a mahogany case, brass bound,	.	.	.	\$35 00
Dr. Longstreth's Improved Post-Mortem Case,	.	.	.	45 00

**INSTRUMENTS FOR DISSECTION AND POST-MORTEM
EXAMINATION.**

Plate 82.



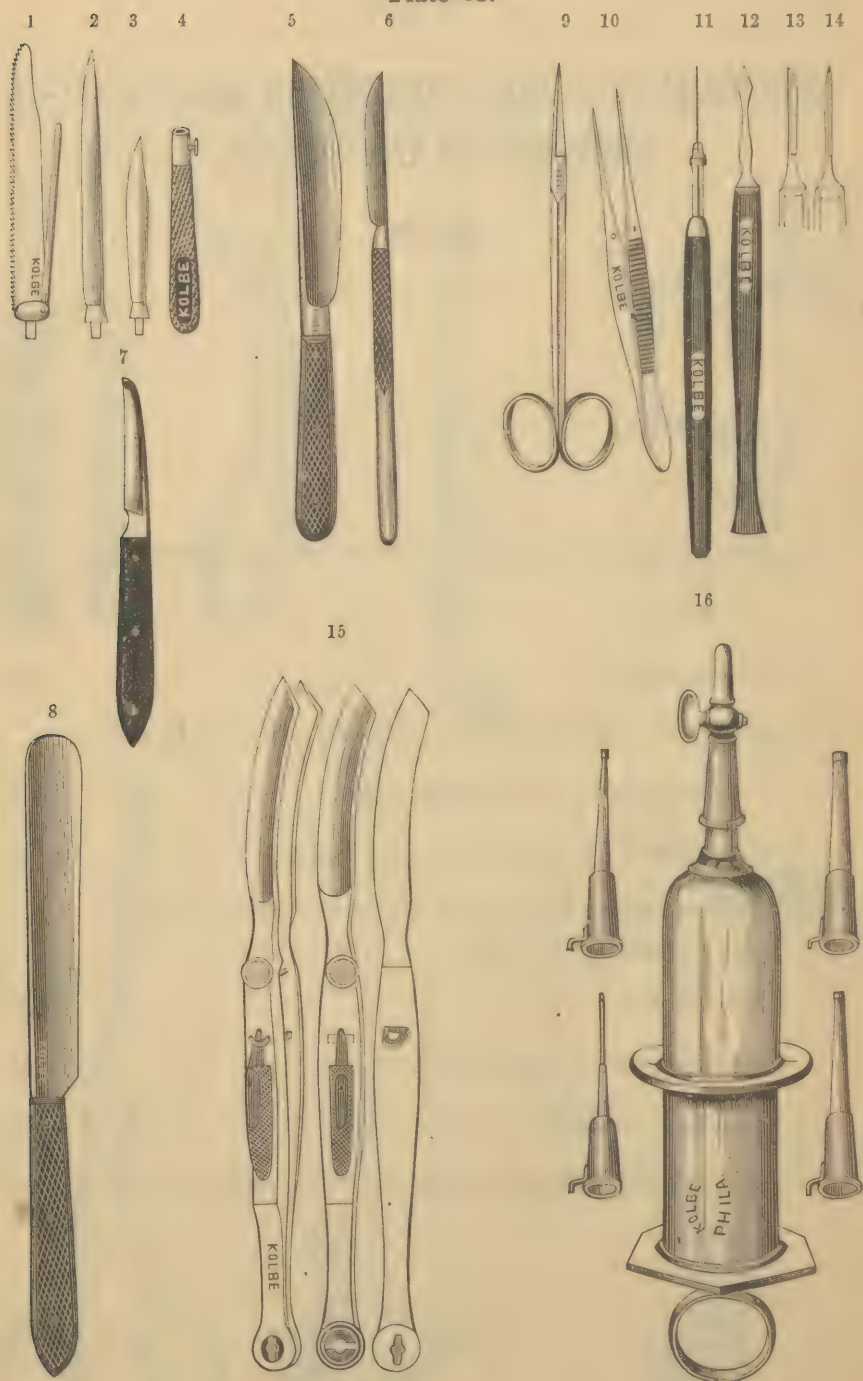
INSTRUMENTS FOR DISSECTION AND POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

Plate 82.

Fig. 1.	Chisel,	\$1 50
" 2.	"	75
" 3.	Rachitome,	2 00
" 4.	Mallet,	1 50
" 5.	Skull-Clamp for steadying Head while removing Calvaria,	7 00
" 6.	Enterotome,	2 50
" 7 and 8.	Post-Mortem Saw, with movable back, diff- erent patterns of handles, each,	3 00
" 9.	Charriere's Double Saw for the Spine,	15 00
The distance between the blades of this instrument can be regulated at will.		
	Rib Shears,	4 00
	Grooved Directors, steel,	50
	Needles, straight or curved, each,	25
	Anatomical Syringe, complete,	\$20 00 and 25 00

INSTRUMENTS FOR DISSECTION, POST-MORTEM AND MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION.

Plate 83.



INSTRUMENTS FOR DISSECTION, POST-MORTEM AND MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION.

Plate 83.

Fig. 1, 2, and 3. Post-Mortem Saw, large and small Cartilage

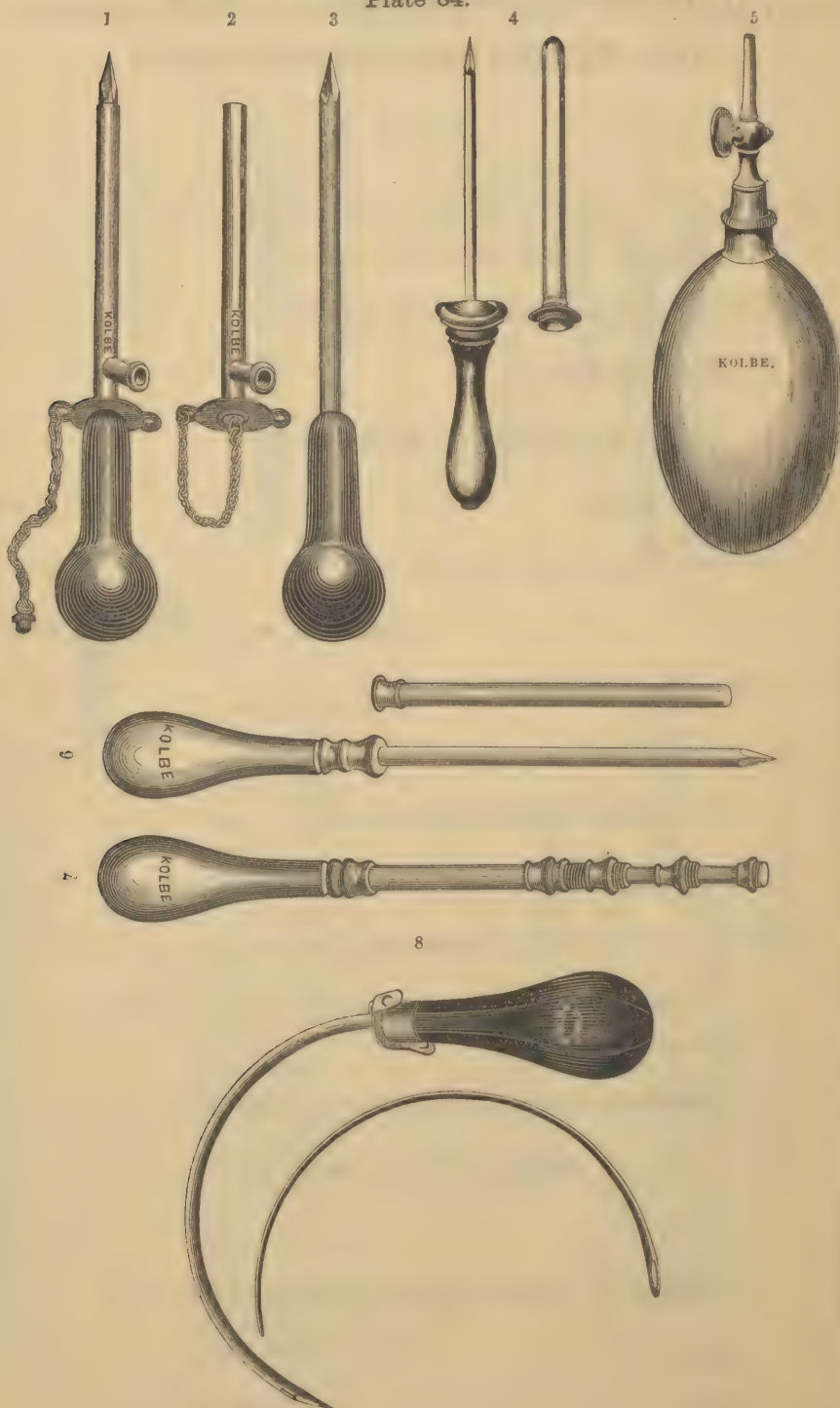
Knives, fitting into handle, Fig. 4, . . .	\$7 00
" 5. Stout Cartilage Knife, fixed handle, . . .	1 50
" 6. Dissecting Scalpel,	75
" 7. Straight Edge Cartilage Knife, stout, . . .	1 50
" 8. Brain Knife,	2 00
" 9. Fine Microscopic Scissors,	2 00
" " " mounted on handle, . . .	4 00
" 10. Fine-Pointed Spring Forceps,	1 00
" 11. Needle Holder,	2 50
" 12. Double-Edged Microscopic Knife,	1 00
" 13 and 14. Single Edged Microscopic Knives, each, . . .	1 00
" 15 Valentine's Knife, for making fine sections, . . .	7 00

The blades of this knife cut parallel at any required distance.

" 16. Microscopic Syringe, with different size tubes, . . .	8 00
" Section Knife, in morocco case, large size,	5 00
Microscopic Section Knife, in morocco case, small size,	3 00
Microscopes, from \$12 00 to 50 00	

MISCELLANEOUS INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 84.



MISCELLANEOUS INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 84.

Fig. 1, 2, and 3. Dr. Morton's Trocar and Canula, . \$3 00

Morton's Improved Trocar, having at its upper extremity a short additional silver tube, upon which rubber tubing of any length is attached. After the trocar has been withdrawn, the metal plug, which is attached to the chain, is introduced into and accurately closes the end of the canula; the fluid is thus directed through the shorter tube, and conveyed away by rubber tubing.

In hydroceles, ovarian and abdominal dropsies, this addition to the common trocar has been found very satisfactory.

Trocar and Canula, plain pattern,	1 50
---	------

" 4. Guarded Trocar and Canula,	2 00
---	------

The handle of this instrument is provided with an extra compartment to receive the canula after being used; the point is guarded by the cover shown in the cut.

“ 5. Gum Bag, with stop-cock, for injecting hydrocele, 2 00

“ 6 and 7. Mathew's Compact Trocars and Canulas,

3 in set, of different sizes,	8 00
-------------------------------	-----------	------

4 " " " . . . 10 00

Fig. 6 represents the trocar and canula single, and Fig. 7 as the different sizes are slid into one another. This instrument can be placed in a pocket or any operating case, without interfering with size of case.

8. Dr. Morton's Trocar for Paracentesis Thoracis, 4 00

This instrument is so constructed that it can be made to enter the chest at its lowest point anteriorly, and then, by curving it backward, be brought out of the chest at a point far back and over the next rib above, so as to insure a constant drain from the chest when the patient assumes a recumbent or a sitting posture. After the instrument is introduced the trocar is removed, and a drainage-tube is passed through the canula; the latter is then removed, and the tube is held in position and its two ends are tied together in front.

MISCELLANEOUS INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 85.



MISCELLANEOUS INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 85.

Fig. 1. Stethoscope, of cedar,	\$ 75
“ of ebony,	1 25
“ 2. Dr. Costa's Metal Stethoscope, modified,	2 50
Hawley's “ “	2 00
“ 3. Cammann's Double Stethoscope,	7 00
Knight's “ “	9 00
“ 4. Cupping Glass, with stop-cock and air-pump,	3 00
“ 5. Plesor,	2 00
“ 6. Scarificator, reversible lever,	5 00
“ 7. Cupping Glass, with elastic ball,	75
“ 8. Pleximeter, ivory,	1 25
“ rubber,	75
“ 9. Kolbe's Artificial Leech, complete in case,	8 to 15 00
“ 10. Spring Lancet, silver plated,	3 50
“ “ plain,	2 50
“ “ “ brass,	2 00
“ 11. Hartlo's Artificial Leech, complete in case,	

CUPPING CASE No. 1.

1 Scarificator.

5 Glass Cups, with stop-cocks.

1 Exhausting Pump.

In a mahogany case, 13 00

CUPPING CASE No. 2.

1 Scarificator.

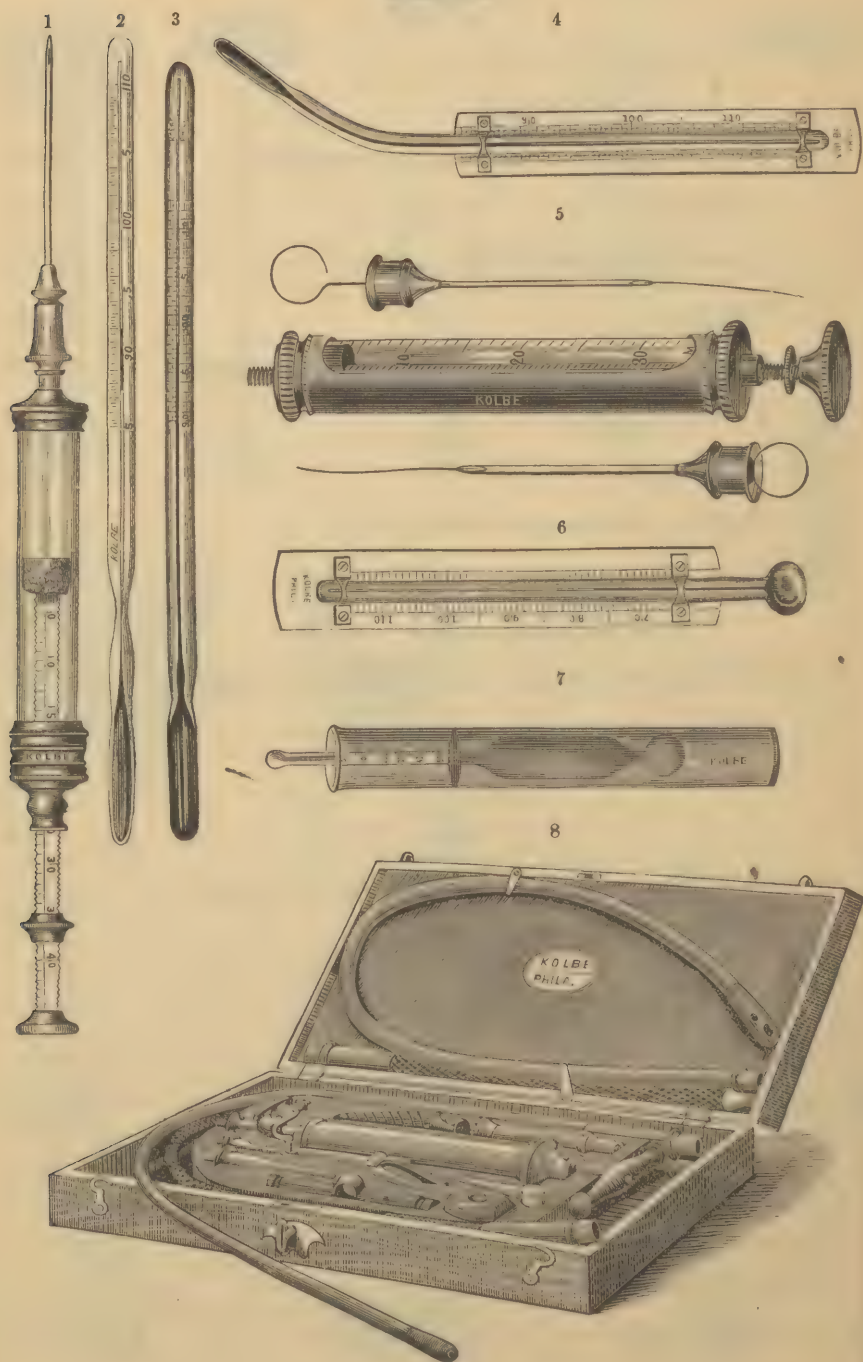
5 Glass Cups, with valves.

1 Exhausting Pump.

In a mahogany case, 11 00

MISCELLANEOUS INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 86.



MISCELLANEOUS INSTRUMENTS.

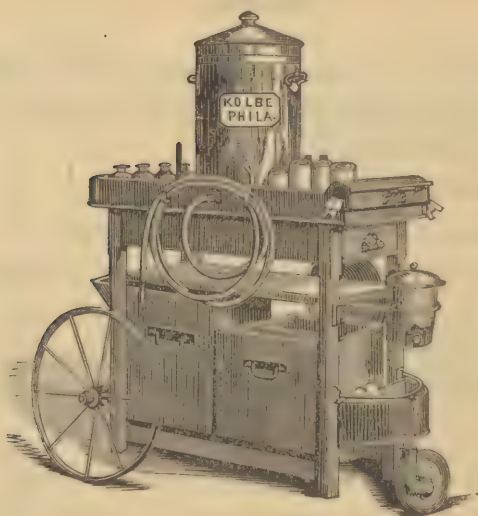
Plate 86.

- Fig. 1. Hypodermic Syringe, glass barrel, nickel-plated cap, graduated on rod, with 2 points and vials, in morocco case, \$2 50
- Hypodermic Syringe, plain, 2 00
- Hypodermic Syringe, rubber mountings, 1 50
- “ 2. Fever Thermometer, contracted stem, self-registering, in round rubber or boxwood cases, convenient to carry in pocket or pocket-case, 4, 5 and 6 in., 3 00
- Same as Fig. 2, Hicks' English Certified, 4 00
- “ 3. Nomand's Plain Self-Registering, round case, 2 50
- “ 4. Fever Thermometer, on ivory scale, bent sideways, in morocco case, self registering, 3 00
- Fever Thermometer, on ivory scale, straight, plain, 2 00
- “ 5. Hypodermic Syringe, with glass barrel, protected by metal cylinder, fenestrated to show graduation, nickel-plated, graduated on glass, 2 points, different sizes, and vial, in neat morocco case, 4 00
- Same as Fig. 5, graduated on rod, 4 00
- Hypodermic Syringe, with metal cylinder, nickel-plated, 2 points, no glass, less liable to get out of order, graduated on rod, 3 00
- Hypodermic points, each, 50 and 75
- “ 6. Surface Thermometers, ivory scale, 2 50
- Seguin's Thermometer, in neat morocco case, containing 1 Seguin's Surface Thermometer and 1 Contracted Stem Self-Registering Thermometer,
- “ 7. Urinometer, 1 50
- “ plain, 75
- “ 8. Lever Stomach Pump (Enema Apparatus), 18 00
- Urinometers and Thermometers, in case, with litmus paper, complete, \$3 to 12 00

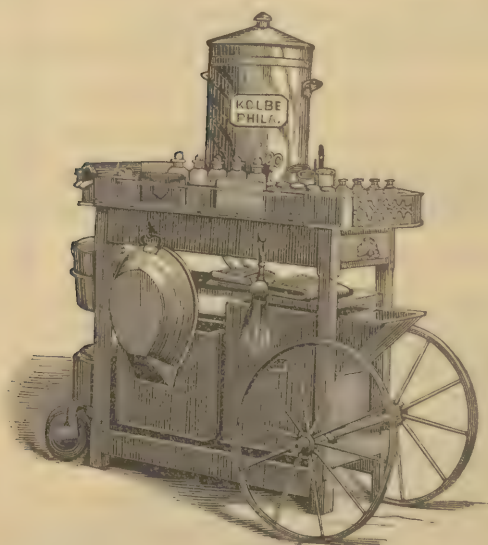
MISCELLANEOUS INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 87.

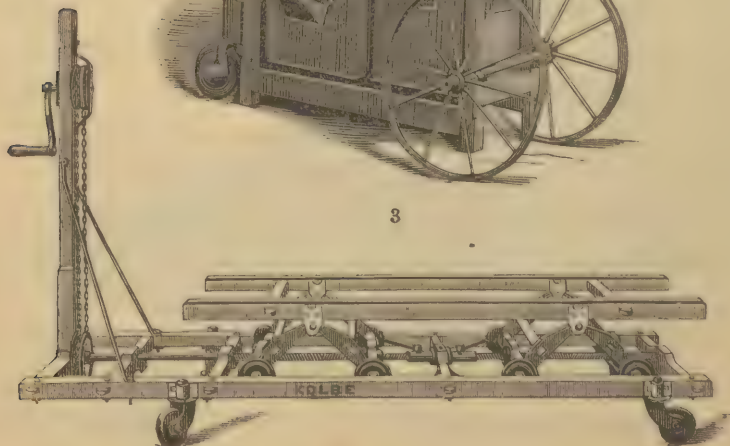
1



2



3



MISCELLANEOUS INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 87.

Fig. 1 and 2. Hospital Ward Dressing Carriage.

Devised by Dr. Thomas G. Morton, of this city, and used with such signal benefit, since 1866, at the Pennsylvania Hospital. Its arrangements could not possibly be more perfect, more compact, or better adapted to the objects for which it was constructed. The carriage is made of oak, with gutta-percha tires, and is so light as to be easily pushed noiselessly across the floor from bed to bed. It is provided with a heating apparatus, a long gutta-percha tube for cleansing wounds and ulcers, and with compartments for the accommodation of jars, bottles, etc., and, in short, all the means and appliances necessary for dressing purposes in a large hospital.

The apparatus has been introduced into many hospitals in this country and abroad; including the Episcopal, St. Joseph's, University of Pennsylvania Hospitals, Philadelphia; in New York, and in the Great Northern Hospital, Liverpool. For a full description, see Pennsylvania Hospital Reports, Vol. II, 1869; article by Dr. Wm. Hunt, Philadelphia. Centennial Medal and Diploma were awarded for this apparatus to Dr. Morton, in 1876.

Fig. 3. Dr. Morton's Bed Elevator and Carriage, designed for Hospitals.

The apparatus consists of a double truck, the upper one elevated by a series of cams which run upon a narrow iron track; a long right and left screw, worked by an endless chain upon a crank at one end, raises and depresses the cams. The apparatus is made of oak, and the hinges of brass; the wheels are supported by steel pins.

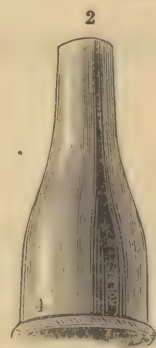
The apparatus measures 6 feet 5 inches by 2 feet 5½ inches, and was made to suit the beds in the Pennsylvania Hospital, where two have been in use many years. A modification of this carriage has been introduced into the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, and others.

EAR INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 36.—Continued.

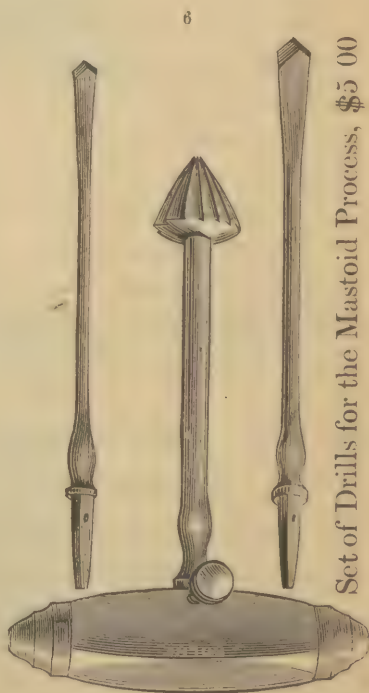
Gruber's Eustachian Catheter and Syringe for extracting fluid substances from the cavity of the middle ear,

\$8 00

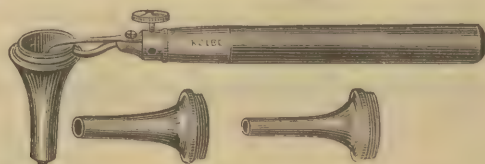


Gruber's Ear Specula, per set (from 5 to 3
or 2 to 4),

\$4 00



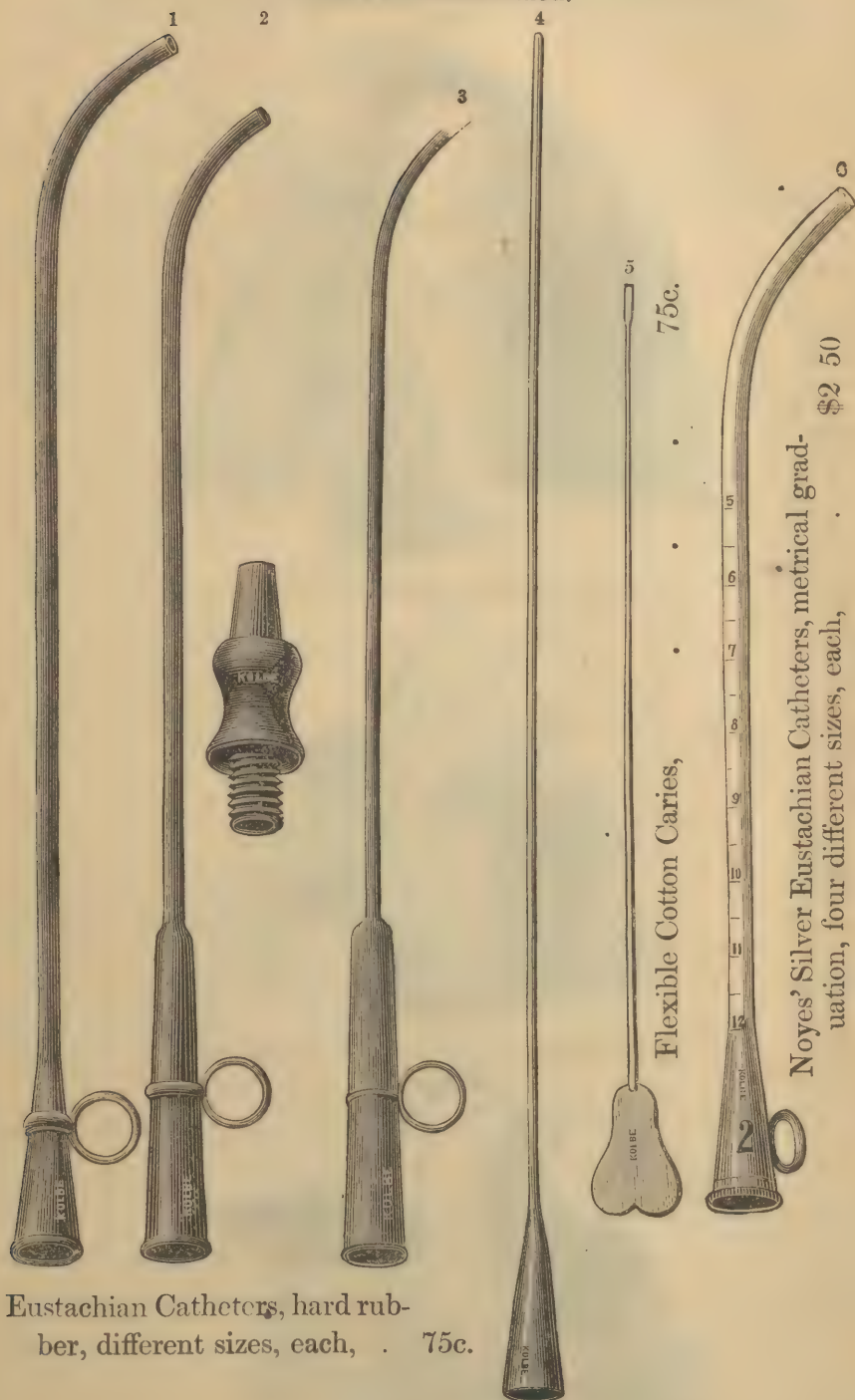
Set of Drills for the Mastoid Process, \$5 00



Modified Rheophore of Driehenne.

EAR INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 36.—Concluded.



Eustachian Catheters, hard rubber, different sizes, each, . 75c.

75c.

Flexible Cotton Caries,

Noyes' Silver Eustachian Catheters, metrical graduation, four different sizes, each,

\$2 50

MEDICAL SADDLE BAGS, MEDICINE CHESTS, ETC.**Plate 88.**

Fig. 1, represents the style of Bag Nos. 1, 2 and 3.



Fig. 2, represents the style of Nos. 4, 5 and 6.



Fig. 3, represents the style of Nos. 7, 8, 9, 11, 12 and 13.



MEDICAL SADDLE BAGS, MEDICINE CHESTS, ETC.

Plate 88.

Fig. 1. FLAT PATTERN, with Pocket in Front.

MADE OF RUSSET BRIDLE LEATHER, AND BLACK PATENT LEATHER FLAPS.

Bag No. 1 contains :

12—1 oz. ground stop bottles, and 12— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ground stop bottles, . . . \$11 50

Bag No. 2 contains :

10—1 oz. ground stop bottles, and 10— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ground stop bottles, . . . \$10 50

Bag No. 3 contains :

8—1 oz. ground stop bottles, and 8— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ground stop bottles, . . . \$9 50

Fig. 2. BOX PATTERN, with Trays to Lift Out.

Bag No. 4 contains

24—1 oz. ground stop bottles, . . . , . . . \$12 50

Bag No. 5 contains :

20—1 oz. ground stop bottles, \$11 50

Bag No. 6 contains :

16—1 oz. ground stop bottles, \$10 50

Fig. 3. PATTERN, with Drawers in Ends.

Bag No. 7 contains :

24—1 oz. ground stop bottles, \$12 50

Bag No. 8 contains :

20—1 oz. ground stop bottles, \$11 50

Bag No. 9 contains :

16—1 oz. ground stop bottles, \$10 50

Saddle Bags, much smaller, intended for condensed medicines :

Bag No. 11 contains :

12—1 oz. ground stop bottles, \$9 50

Bag No. 12 contains :

16— $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. ground stop bottles, \$10 50

Bag No. 13 contains :

20— $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. ground stop bottles, \$11 50

MEDICAL SADDLE BAGS, MEDICINE CHESTS, ETC.

Plate 89.

Fig. 4, represents No. 10.

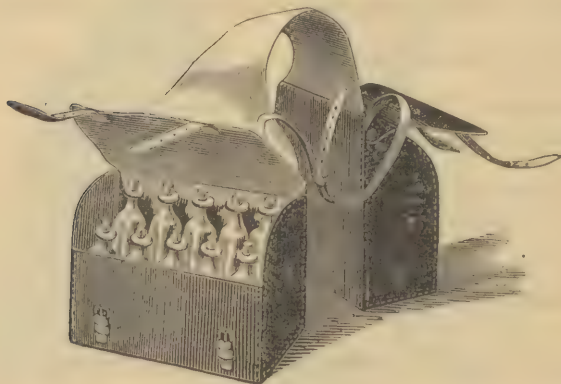
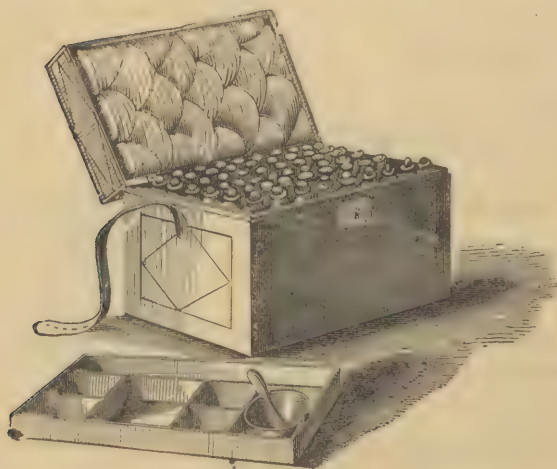
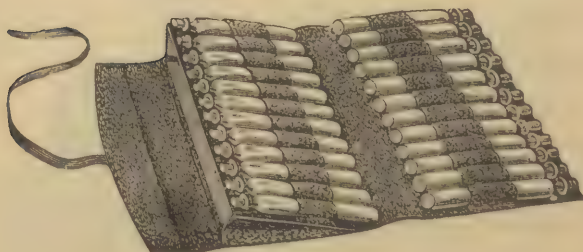


Fig. 5, represents the style of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.



6



MEDICAL SADDLE BAGS, MEDICINE CHESTS, ETC.

Plate 89.

BOX PATTERN. Fig. 4.

Bag No. 10 contains:

10—2 oz. round cork stop bottles,

5—1 oz. “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “

With space for etceteras.

\$7 00

FLAT TOP MEDICINE CHESTS, Fig. 5.

MADE OF RUSSET BRIDLE LEATHER.

Chest No. 1 contains:

27—1 oz. ground stop bottles,

18— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. “ “ “ “ “ “

4—Pots,

1—Mortar, \$21 00

Chest No. 1—X contains:

2—4 oz. ground stop bottles,

2—3 oz. “ “ “ “

4—2 oz. “ “ “ “

19—1 oz. “ “ “ “

8— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. “ “ “ “

4—Pots,

1—Mortar, \$21 00

Chest No. 2 contains:

21—1 oz. ground stop bottles,

14— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. “ “ “ “

4—Pots,

1—Mortar, \$17 50

Chest No. 2—X contains:

2—4 oz. ground stop bottles,

6—2 oz. “ “ “ “

14— $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. “ “ “ “

6— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. “ “ “ “

4—Pots,

1—Mortar, \$17 50

Chest No 3 contains:

18—1 oz. ground stop bottles,

10— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. “ “ “ “

4—Pots, \$14 00

Chest No. 3—X contains:

2—4 oz. ground stop bottles,

14— $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. “ “ “ “

6— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. “ “ “ “

4—Pots, \$14 00

Chest No. 4 contains:

20— $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ground stop bottles,

2—Pots, \$10 50

Chest No. 5 contains:

15—1 oz. ground stop bottles, \$7 50

VIAL POCKET CASES. Fig. 6.

VARIOUS STYLES AND FINISH.

No. 1 contains	24 two-drachm Vials,	. . . . .	\$3 75
“ 2 “	18 “ “ “ “	. . . . .	3 00
“ 3 “	20 “ “ “ “	. . . . .	3 25
“ 4 “	16 one-drachm Vials,	. . . . .	2 00
“ 5 “	12 two-drachm and 8 three-drachm Vials,	. . . . .

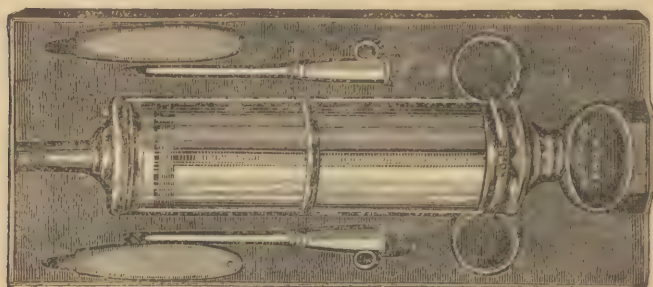
The following articles can be furnished in Chests, at the extra price.

Scales and Weights,	. . . . .
Drop Glass,	. . . . .
Vial with Cylinder ground stopper to apply Caustic,	. . . . .
Graduated Measures,	. . . . .

All the above Saddle Bags, Chests etc., are made of the best materials and workmanship, and warranted as represented. Any other Styles furnished to order at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

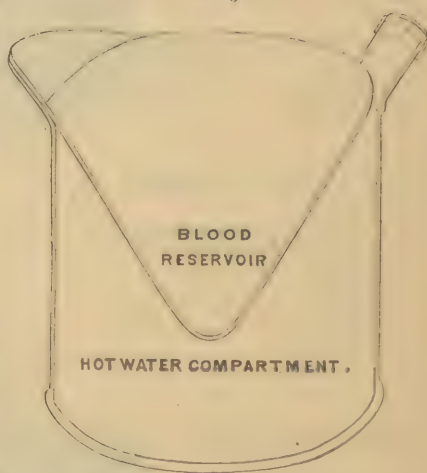
APPARATUS FOR THE TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD.

Plate 90.

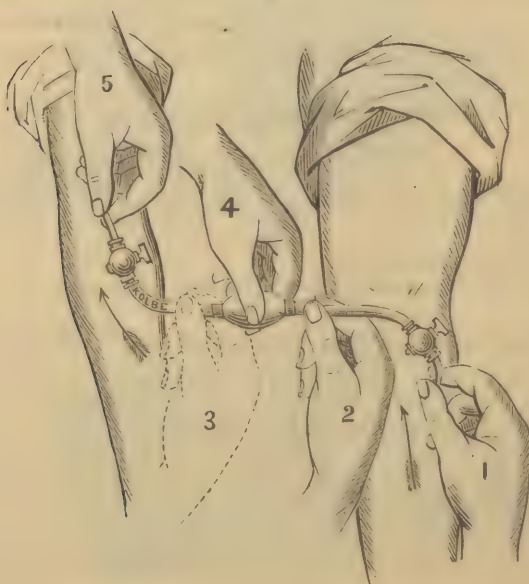


2

3



4



APPARATUS FOR THE TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD, Etc.

Plate 90.

Dr. T. G. Morton has described* an apparatus which he has used very successfully, it being a modification of Allen's, consisting of a blood receiver, a syringe, and a canula. (See Plate 90, Figs. 1, 2 and 3.)

"The receiver is a cylindrical vessel, made of German silver, six inches in diameter and six inches in height, having at its upper edge a short metal tube closed by a screw top, and one-half inch in diameter, through which warm water is introduced into the lower part of the vessel. On the outside is a thermometer, the curved bulb of which lies in the chamber, and by which the temperature of the water is regulated. In the interior of this receiver is an inverted cone, gilded on the exposed surface, and dipping down into it, so as to be surrounded by the hot water, though there is, of course, no connection between the water and the interior of the cone. The syringe is of glass, five inches long by one in width, metal bound, with hard rubber at each end, and holding two ounces, a tapering rubber nozzle one and one-half inches long projecting from one end, while at the other is the ring at the end of the piston-rod. Besides these we have a steel canula, two inches long and one-twentieth of an inch in diameter, to which is attached a conical metal neck, into which the end of the syringe fits. The canula is, of course, fitted with a trocar. There should also be at hand a tumbler or bowl surrounded by hot water, a fine piece of linen for straining the blood, and some half-dozen little bundles of broom-straw, which can, as I have before mentioned, be easily made from a new clothes whisk or broom. Lancets, forceps, and whatever is necessary for the opening of a vein will also be required.

"The method of operating is as follows: The giver of the blood (a vigorous man should be chosen if possible) is bled in the ordinary way; that is, a bandage is bound firmly above the elbow, the hand is made to grasp some hard substance, and a convenient vein is opened near the bend of the elbow. The blood is drawn into the receiver, previously filled in its lower receptacle with warm water, T. 110°C, and lightly whipped with the broom whisks, fresh ones being substituted when the first become coated with clot. This operation may take two or three minutes. The blood is then carefully strained through the linen into the tumbler surrounded with warm water, and the receiver being washed the defibrinated blood is replaced. While all this has been the work of an assistant the surgeon has exposed a vein in one arm of the patient, tied a ligature firmly below, and placed a knot loosely above the point where the opening is to be made. The vein is now lifted and nicked, and the canula inserted, and the tube allowed to fill with blood.

"The syringe, into which the blood has been drawn from the "receiver," is now fitted into the end of the canula and held with its end rather downward, so that any air may rise to the handle end. It should not be completely filled, so that the piston when all is ready, being drawn back a little, may extract any remnant of air from the tube. And now the injection may be slowly commenced and repeated without trouble as often as necessary. Of course, when the syringe is removed, the free end of the canula is closed with the finger, and by the same means blood is prevented escaping from between it and the sides of the vein. When the operation is completed the canula is withdrawn, and the upper ligature firmly tied, thus preventing all escape of the injected blood. At times I have injected the radial artery in the same way; but, of course, in that case, tying it firmly above and injecting toward the hand. Where there is any fear of clot this plan gives the advantage of straining the blood through the capillary system of the hand before it enters the general circulation, and also to a certain extent obviates the danger of shock; but, as a rule, I consider the injection of a vein the better mode, and if you have difficulty in finding a collapsed vein in the arm open the saphena vein at the ankle, which I have done very successfully, for it can always be readily found."

*Transfusion of Blood and its Practical Application (American Clinical Lectures), by Thomas G. Morton, M.D. G. P. Putnam & Sons, N. Y., 1877

APPARATUS FOR THE TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD, Etc.

Plate 90, Fig. 4.

Aveling's Apparatus for immediate Transfusion of Blood. \$5 00

1. Assistant's hand holding tube in donors' arm.
2. Surgeon's thumb and forefinger, acting as a valve to prevent return of blood.
3. Same, while blood is being drawn into bulb.
4. Surgeon's hand alternately compressing and relaxing bulb.
5. Assistant's hand holding tube in receiver's arm.

MORTON ON THE TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD.—“If the pure blood is to be used, Dr. Aveling's Apparatus is certainly the best, and it has been used with success. In this case we have an india-rubber bulb, without valves, holding about two drams, to each end of which an india-rubber pipe of six or seven inches long is fastened; at the outer end of each pipe is a metallic stop-cock. Besides these there are two small silver tubes, one round and the other bevel-pointed, to enter the veins, and a scalpel and pair of fine forceps will also be necessary. The operation is as follows: The bulb with its attached tubes is placed in a basin of warm water, the cocks opened, and the tubes and bulb entirely filled with water, which can be easily done by alternately pressing and relaxing the grasp until it is clear that all air has been driven out. The two silver tubes are also put into the basin and filled with water. The patient is now brought to the edge of the bed, and a small fold of skin over one of the veins at the bend of the elbow is raised, transfixed, and divided. This brings the vein into view. Meanwhile an assistant has lifted the bevel-pointed silver tube from the basin, carefully holding a finger over each end so as to retain the water. The surgeon now seizes the vein with the forceps and nicks it; the assistant, still holding his finger over the larger end, quickly introduces the tube into the upper portion of the vein, and, retaining his finger, closes the point of entrance into the vein with the fingers of the other hand, so as to prevent all escape of blood. If the donor's arm has not already been prepared, which is better, by another assistant, it now goes through the same operation; but here not quite so much care need be used, as a slight loss of blood can be of small consequence. The tubes having been adjusted, the ends of the rubber pipes are now fitted into the ends of their respective tubes, and the stop-cocks, which have been turned so as to prevent the escape of water, are opened; a connection is thus established between the giver and the receiver. The surgeon now presses the pipe on the side toward the giver of the blood; the bulb is then slowly squeezed, and two drams of water thrown into the vein of the patient. While the bulb is firmly squeezed the surgeon's fingers leave the pipe on the side of the giver, and the pipe on the side of the receiver is compressed, by which a return of the water is prevented, and, the bulb being allowed to expand, two drams of blood are drawn into it, when the previous operation is repeated, an injection of two drams of blood being made, and this process is repeated as often as may be deemed necessary.”

MEASURING INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 91.

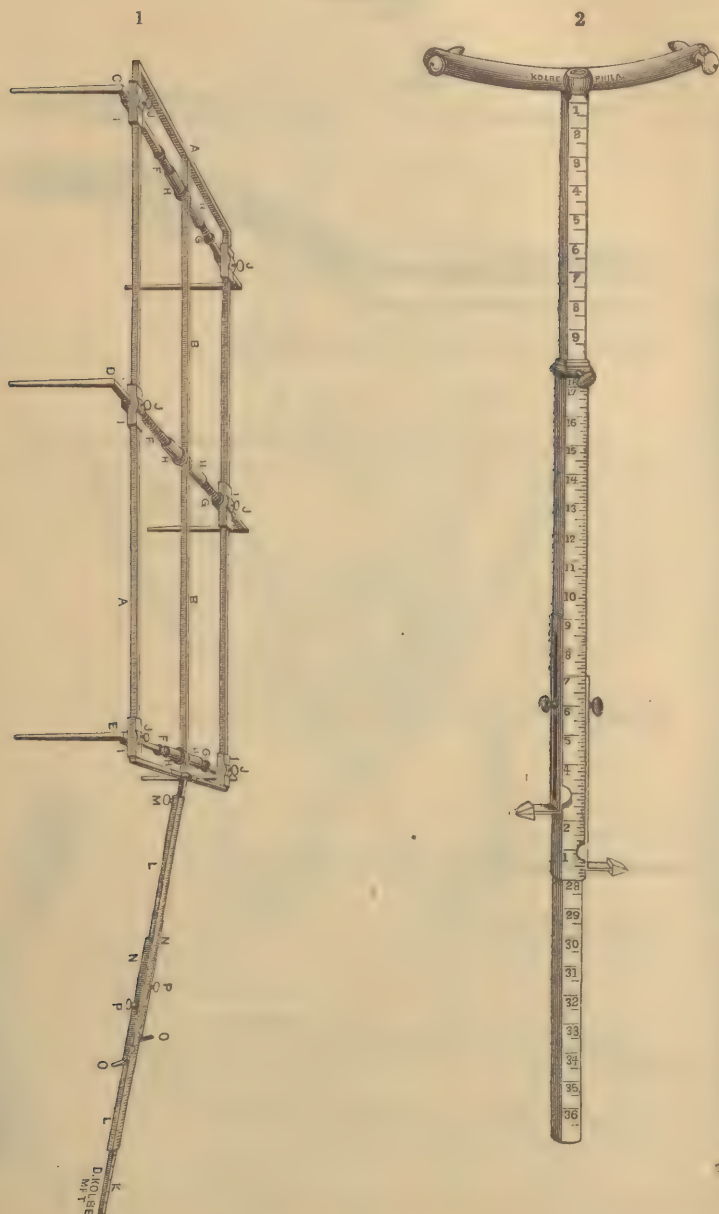


Fig. 1. Dr. Morton's Apparatus for measuring any irregularity in the length of the Lower Limbs, . \$45 00
 " 2. Ditto, plain, 18 00

[See Amer. Ill. Med. Sciences.]

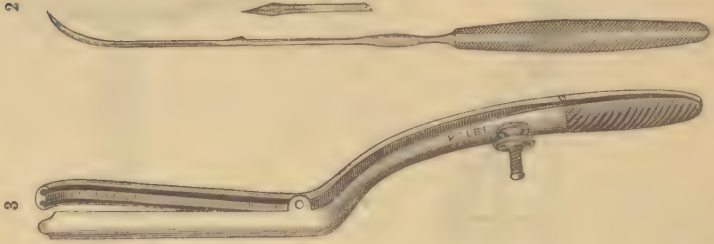
INSTRUMENTS FOR HERNIA.

Plate 92.

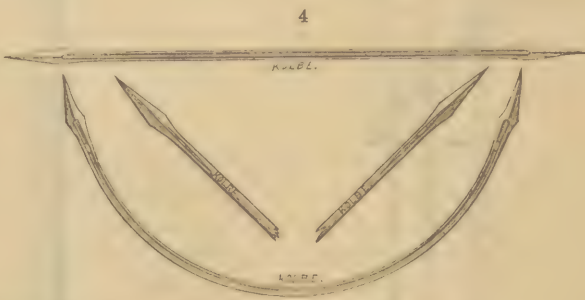


\$1 50

Levis's Hernia Director,



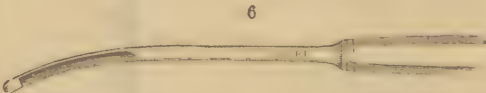
Agnew's set Hernia Instruments, . . . \$6 00



Greenville Dowell's Hernia Needles, . . . \$1 00



Grooved Director, . . . \$1 00



Cooper's Hernia Bistoury, \$1 50



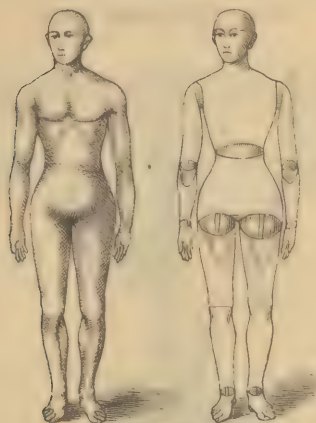
Wutzer's Instrument for the radical cure of Hernia, . . \$12 00

Heaton Syringe for subcutaneous injection for radical cure, 3 50

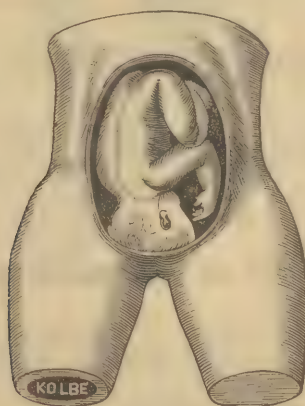
Wood's Hernia Needle, 1 50

MANIKINS, ETC.

Plate 93.



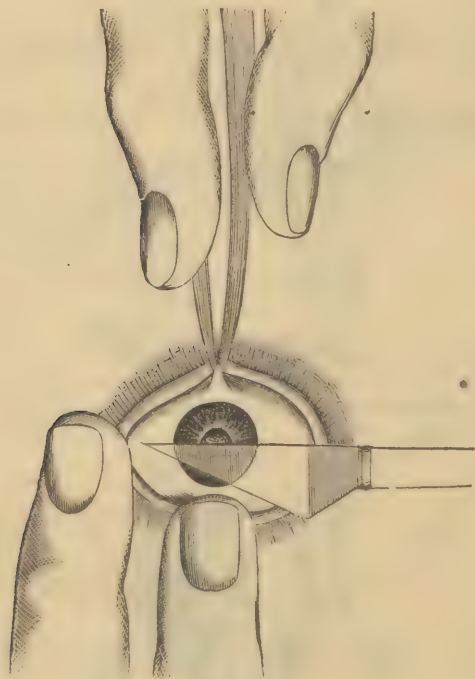
Manikins, used to demonstrate in bandaging, on iron stand, \$100 00



Obstetric Manikins, with cavity, complete with foetus, chamois cover, and perineum lined with spiral, to demonstrate,	\$65 00
Skeletons, articulated, to suspend, male or female, \$35 to 50 00	
“ disarticulated, in boxes,	25 to 40 00
Skulls,	7 to 10 00
Spinal Column,	
Pelvis, female,	8 to 15 00
Femurs,	
Hands,	
Feet,	
Foetal Skulls, etc.,	

EYE INSTRUMENTS.

Plate 28.—Continued.



LEVIS' SET OF EYE INSTRUMENTS.

GENERAL TREATMENT.—Curved Scissors, large; Small Scalpels; Bistouries, for removing foreign bodies from the Eye; Demar's Clasps; Cilia Forceps; Glover Needles, fine, straight and curved.

CATARACT TOOLS.—Von Graeffe Knives; Iridectomy Hook; Scissors; Cystotome; Wire Loop; Tortoise-shell Scoop; Beer's Knife; Elevator and Cataract Needles; Fixing Forceps; Iris Forceps.

STRABISMUS TOOLS.—Hook; Scissors, and Spring Speculum.

LACHRYMAL APPARATUS.—Carunculis Director; Fine Knife, and Conical Dilators, with animal stylus; Light Needle Probes; Daniels' Scoop and Cystotome.

SPECIAL CASES of Instruments for the Eye can be put up by selecting from pages 54 to 62, such as the purchaser may find useful in his practice.

TRUSSES FOR HERNIA.

SINGLE.



Fig. 1.

Dr. Chase's Genuine.—Polished Cedar Pad.

“ “ “ Ebony “

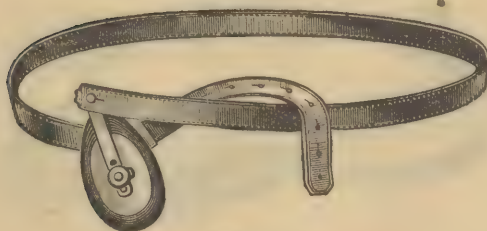


Fig. 2.

Army.—Polished Cedar Pad.

“ Fine Chamois “

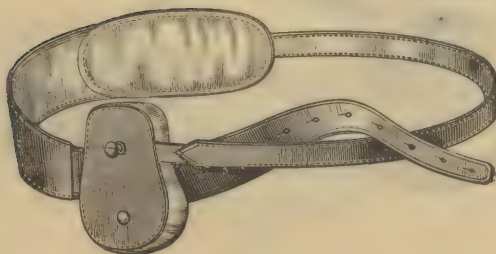


Fig. 3.

Navy.—Buff Chamois Pad.

TRUSSES FOR HERNIA.

SINGLE.

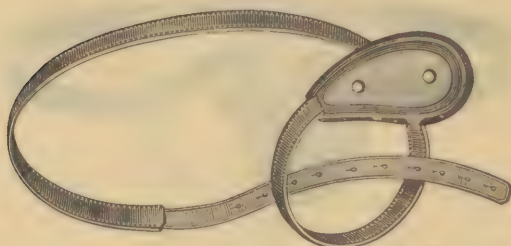


Fig. 4.

Medium French.—Fine Chamois Pad.

[*Chamois Lined Cover.*]

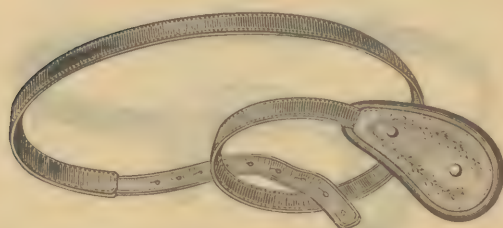


Fig. 5.

Extra Fine French.—Fine Chamois and Kid Pads.

[*Calf Cover.*]

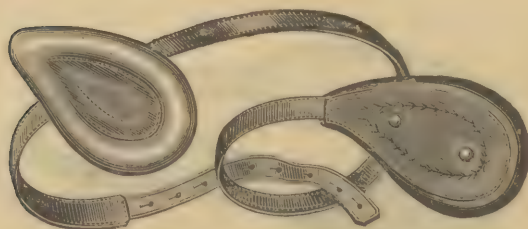


Fig. 6.

*

Concave Pad.

[*For irreducible Hernia.*]

TRUSSES FOR HERNIA.

SINGLE.

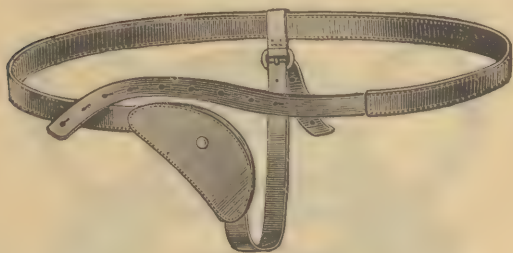


Fig. 7.

Improved German.—Fine Chamois Pad.

[Also, *Extra Fine Calf with Kid Pads, and Perneal Strap used in cases of long-standing.*]

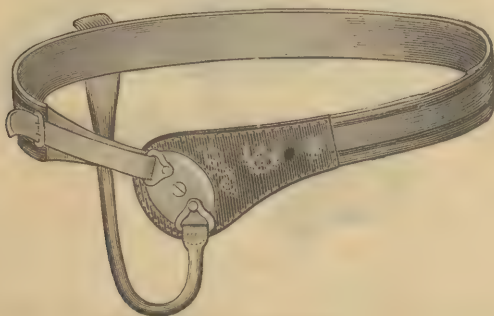


Fig. 8.

Elastic.—Polished Cedar and Chamois Pads.

[*Extra Heavy Web, Single and Double. Single are Reversible.*]

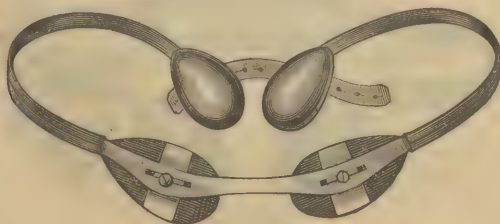


Fig. 9.

Hood's.—Polished Cedar Pads.

“ Fine Chamois “

TRUSSES FOR HERNIA.

DOUBLE.

IMPROVED SPRING BACK PADS.

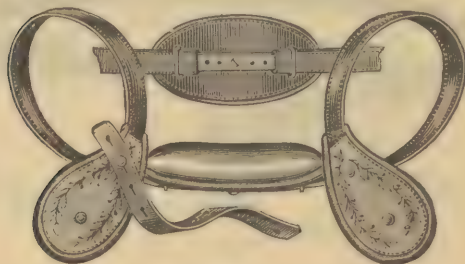


Fig. 10.

Extra Fine French.—Fine Chamois and Kid Pads.

[*Calf Cover.—Nickel Plated or Plain.*]

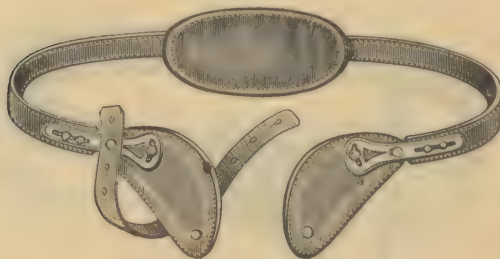


Fig. 11.

Improved French.—Fine Chamois Pads.

[*Extension Neck.—Nickel Plated or Plain.*]

SOFT BACK PADS.



Fig. 12.

Dr. Chase's Plain.—Plain Wood Pads.

“ “ Polished Cedar Pads.

TRUSSES FOR HERNIA.

DOUBLE.



Fig. 13.

Dr. Chase's Genuine.—Polished Cedar Pads.

“ “ “ Ebony “
 “ “ “ Ivory “ fine Calf Covers.

[Also made with Soft Back Pads.]

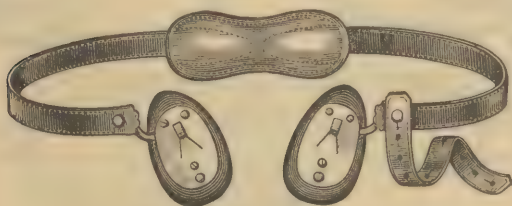


Fig. 14.

Ratchet, or Turn Pad.—Polished Cedar Pads.

“ “ Fine Chamois “
 “ “ Polished Ebony “
 “ “ Ivory “ fine Calf Covers.

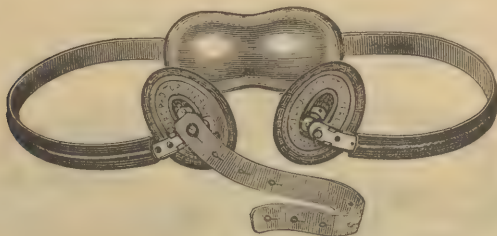


Fig. 15.

Self-Adjusting, or Ball and Socket.—Russet Covers, Fine Chamois Pads.

“ “ “ Calf “ “ “ “
 “ “ “ “ “ Polished Cedar “
 “ “ “ “ “ Ebony “
 “ “ “ “ “ Ivory “

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S TRUSSES.



Fig. 16.

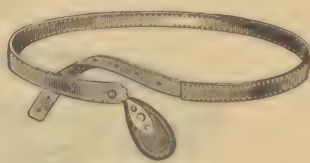


Fig. 17.

Dr. Chase's.—Polished Cedar Pads.

“ “ Ebony “
 “ “ Ivory “

Imp. Swivel Arm.—Polished Cedar Pad.

“ “ “ Fine Chamois “
 “ “ “ Polished Ebony “
 “ “ “ “ Ivory “

[Applicable to Either Side.]



Fig. 18.



Fig. 19.

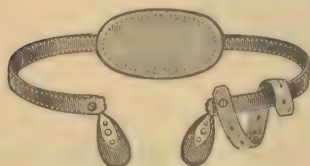
Self-Adjusting.—Fine Chamois Pad.
[Swivel.]Medium French.—Fine Chamois Pad.
[Chamois Lined Cover.]

Fig. 20.

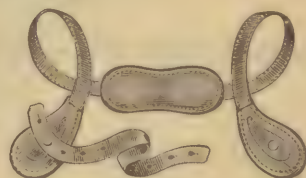


Fig. 21.

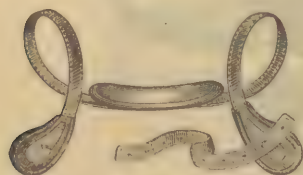
Imp. Swivel Arm.—Fine Chamois Pads.
[Spring Back Pad.]Medium French.—Fine Chamois Pads.
[Chamois Lined Cover.—Stiff Back Pad.]

Fig. 22.

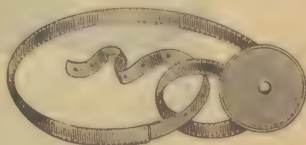


Fig. 23.

Extra Fine French.—Kid Pads.

[Fine Calf Cover.—Spring Back Pad.]

French Umbilical.—Chamois Lined Cover
Buff Chamois Pad.French Umbilical.—Kid Lined Cover,
Fine Kid Pad.

ADULTS' UMBILICAL.

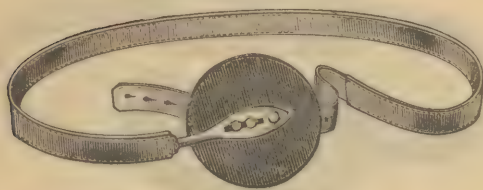


Fig. 24.

Dr. Chase's.—Polished Cedar Pad.

“ “ “ Ebony “

“ “ Fine Kid Pad, Ivory Centre.

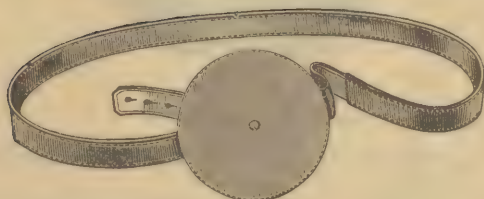


Fig. 25.

French.—Medium, Chamois Lined Cover, Buff Chamois Pads.

“ Fine, Kid “ “ Fine Kid. “

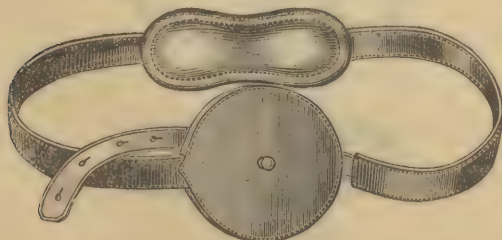


Fig. 26.

French, with Back Pad.—Buff Chamois Pad.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.

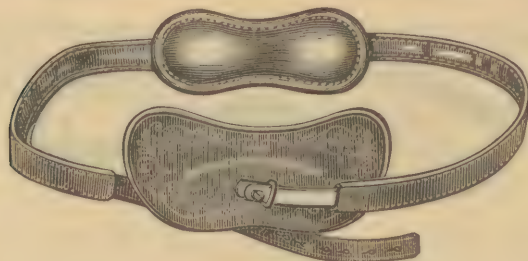


Fig. 27.

Self-Adjusting, or Ball and Socket.—Fine Kid Lined Pads and Covers.

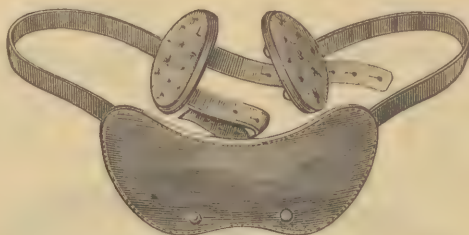


Fig. 28.

Improved Fine.—Velvet Pads.

Fitch Improved Fine.—Double Velvet Pads.

SHOULDER BRACES.



Fig. 29.

Steel Spring.

[Male or Female.]

SHOULDER BRACES.

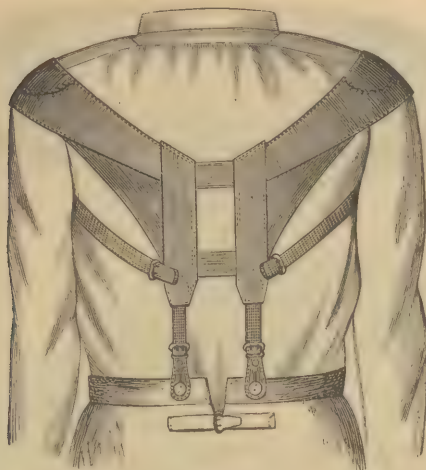


Fig. 30.

Chest Expander.

[*Male or Female.*]

APPLIANCES FOR PROLAPSUS ANI.

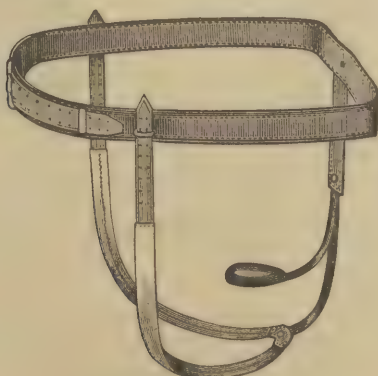


Fig. 31.

Flexible Bandage.—Polished Ebony Pad.

“ “ “ Ivory “

[*Adjustable Springs.*]

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.

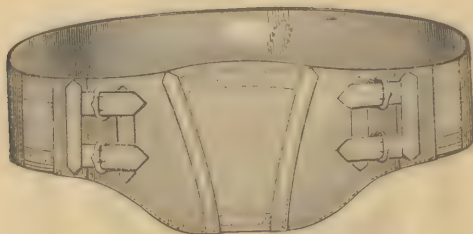


Fig. 32.

Philadelphia Belt.

SUSPENSORIES.

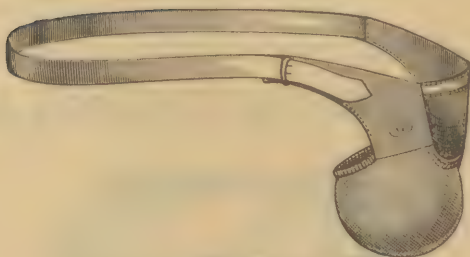

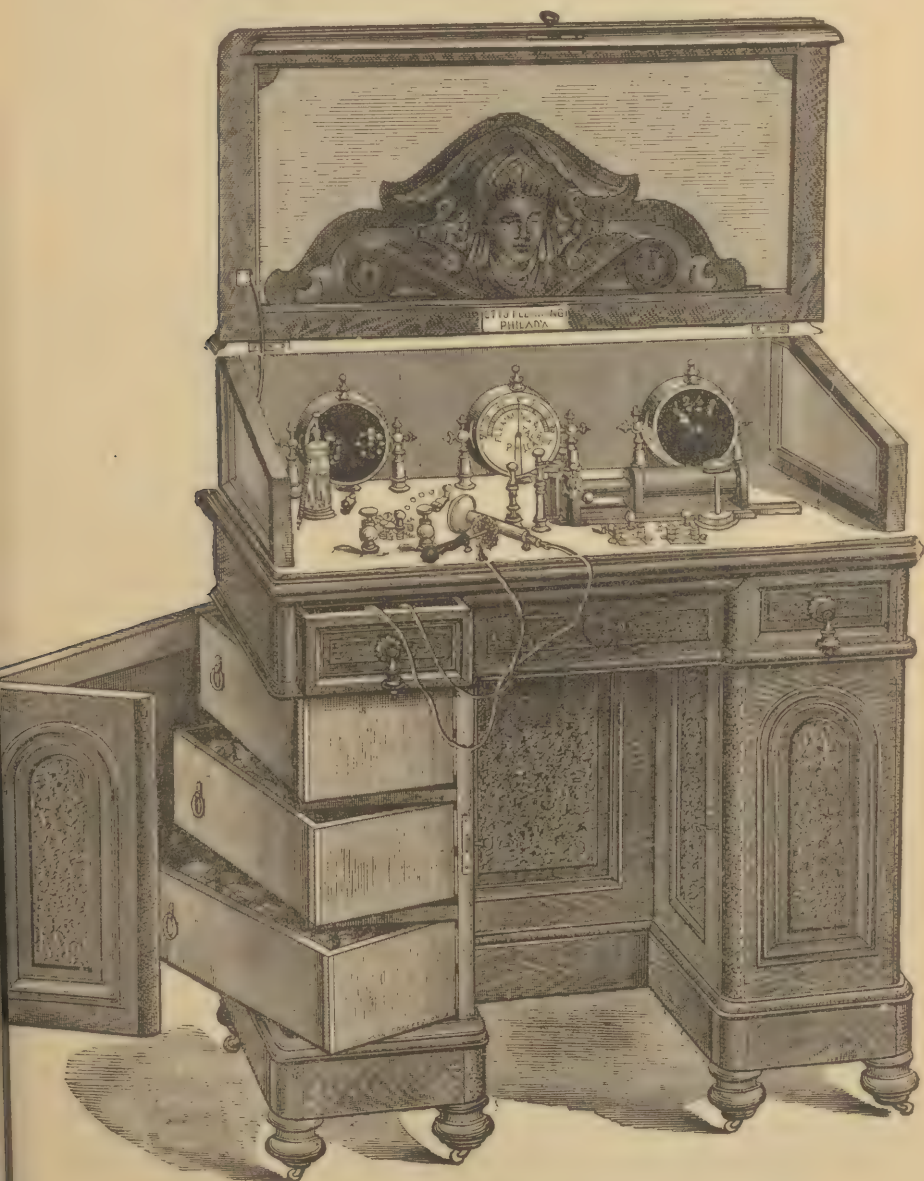


Fig. 33.

Suspensories of all qualities from the very best to common. Our medium and fine qualities are of specially good form and shape.

 Persons who cannot visit us, desiring Trusses and Supporters, will be satisfactorily supplied, by sending measure around the hips, and for Trusses, state which side or both.

ELECTRO-MEDICAL BATTERIES.



CABINET BATTERY.

Devised and Perfected by Otto Flemming.

CABINET BATTERY.

This superb piece of mechanism and triumph of Electro-Medical Science contains all the latest improvements made in Electro-Medical Apparatus, and cannot fail to be appreciated as an unrivaled improvement in every respect over the rude and cumbersome foreign Batteries that have been imported into this country, because the purchasers could not at the time get anything better here. But, as is the case in almost every branch of trade, instead of importing foreign manufactures, we are now making and exporting superior articles in the same lines, and to-day American manufactures stand before the world unrivaled in improvement, finish and price—a fact quite as true of Electro-Medical Apparatus as of everything else.

The Key Board of the Cabinet contains, at the rear on the right, an Automatic Rheotome, for interrupting the Galvanic Current once, twice, four or eight times a second—in the centre, a Galvanoscope for showing the Electro-motive state of the Battery—and on the left a Wire Rheostat for introducing any desired resistance to the Current, the register on the face representing 2100 units, Siemen's resistance, enabling the operator to regulate the tension of the current from full power to the lowest degree, so as to be scarcely perceptible to the most sensitive nerve. In front of these are scales for bringing any number of cells of the Galvanic Battery into action, and on the left is a Water Rheostat for general use when the extreme delicacy of the Wire Rheostat is not required. In front is the Faradic Apparatus, provided with a slow and a rapid Interrupter and switches for connecting with the Primary or Secondary Current. The outer, Secondary, Coil of the apparatus is worked by a governing screw which regulates the tension of the two Currents. On the left front is a Commutator connected with both the Faradic and Galvanic Apparatus, by which the Polarity of the Electrodes is reversed or the Current interrupted by hand, and in front of this are the Binding Posts for receiving the Conducting Cords, which pass through the platform and come out of one of the drawers.

The zinc-carbon Battery, furnishing the Galvanic Current, is composed of sixty cells, arranged in six drawers, three on each side of the Cabinet. All the connections are of Platinum, and the only care the Battery requires is to add a little water occasionally to supply the evaporation, the elements requiring to be renewed only every two or three years.

A Grenet Cell in a closet in the lower back part of the Cabinet furnishes the motive power for the Faradic Apparatus. It is put in and taken out of action by means of a metal rod passing down behind the Galvanoscope.

All the apparatus on the Key Board are handsomely finished and the metallic work is finely nickel plated. The cabinet itself is made in the most substantial manner of the finest polished woods, elegantly carved and paneled. The whole is a magnificent addition to a physician's outfit—an article equally useful and ornamental in his office.

Price, \$300.00

FLEMMING'S



PERMANENT OFFICE TABLE,

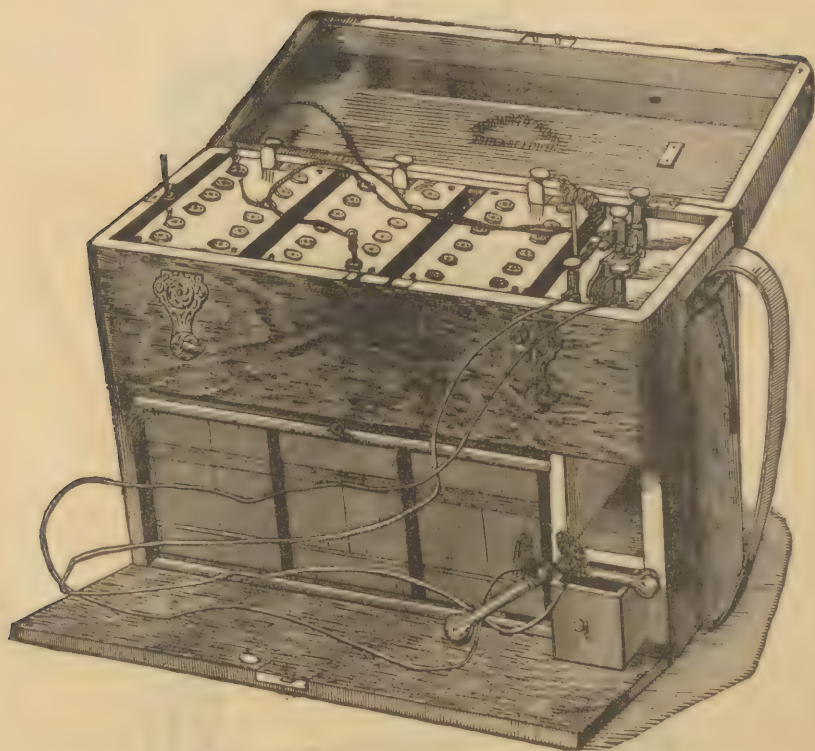
For Physicians' Offices, Colleges, Hospitals, &c.

Devised and Perfected by Otto Flemming.

The Key Board of this Table is the same in all respects as that of the Cabinet. The Battery (either 60 or 100 cells,) accompanying the Table, is placed in the cellar or some suitable closet and is connected with the Table by insulated conducting wires. We furnish for this Battery the Callaud Blue Stone Cell, (copper and zinc,) which is easy to take care of and very constant in its action; the only care it requires is to add a little water occasionally, and drop a few crystals of Blue Stone in every cell once in six months, the zinc plates being renewed only every two years. For general practice this may be preferred by some instead of the Cabinet, as the Table Battery produces a little more *quantity* of Electricity than the Cabinet Battery, but the latter can be moved at pleasure, while the former must remain permanent.

The Table is made of the best black walnut, with carved legs, is highly polished and like the Cabinet, is an elegant piece of furniture for a physician's office.

Price, with 60 Cells,	\$200.00
“ “ 100 “	250.00

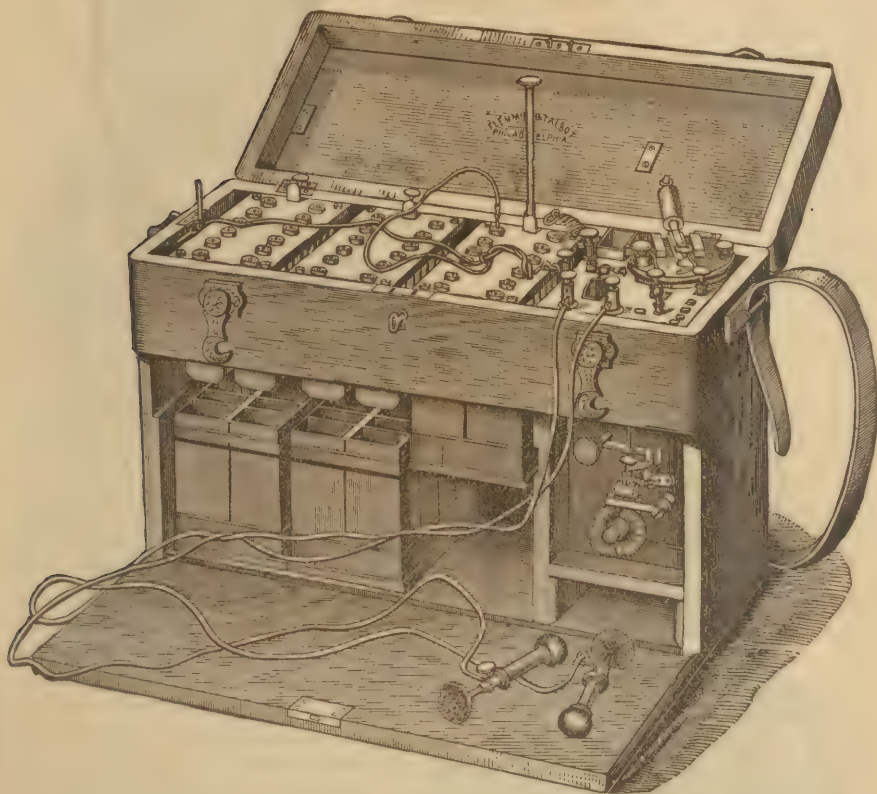


This form of Galvanic Battery is the most complete ever offered to the Profession. The different sizes, from 10 to 60 cells, are so made in sections of 10 cells each that any one section, or any number of sections can be used independently of the others, or all used together. The elements are zinc and carbon, the fluid, Bichromate of Potassium, and the cells are hard rubber, which is lighter and more durable than glass. Covering the cells, when not in action, is a Hydrostat, or rubber cushioned sliding-board, which is pressed down tightly upon them when the lid is closed, thus preventing the fluid from spilling while being transported, or if by accident it should be upset. Unlike all other Batteries, the cells in this can be taken out in front for re-charging, obviating the annoyance and risk of breakage in removing the plates on top. Connected with the binding posts for receiving the Electrode cords is a Commutator for reversing the Polarity of the Electrodes, or for interrupting the Current by hand. On special orders, an "Automatic Rheotome," for interrupting the Current, or a "Galvanoscope," for showing the state of the Current, is attached.

The Walnut Cases of these Batteries are highly polished, and all the metallic parts finely nickel plated.

Price of 10 cell Battery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 25 00
" 20 " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 00
" 30 " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65 00
" 40 " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80 00
" 60 " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100 00
Automatic Rheotome,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 00
Galvanoscope,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 00

FLEMMING'S



COMBINATION BATTERY.

Devised and Perfected by Otto Flemming.

This is a combination of our 30 cell Galvanic Battery, illustrated and described on the following page, and our No. 3 Faradic Battery. The above cut shows the method of putting the Battery in action by raising the cells. In application, either the slow or the rapid interrupter of the Faradic apparatus can, by simply moving a switch, be made to act as an Automatic Rheotome, for interrupting the Galvanic current. In certain instances this combination of the two Batteries in one case is of great advantage, but as a rule we would recommend Physicians to have the Galvanic and Faradic Batteries separated, as being more convenient for general use.

Put up in a substantial, handsomely polished walnut case, 7x12x18 inches, all the metallic work being finely nickel plated.

Price, \$90.00

No 2 FARADIC BATTERY.

A little larger and more powerful than No. 1, and with the addition of a Commutator for reversing the Polarity of the Electrodes. Its Primary and Secondary Coils are sufficiently powerful for treating nearly all cases in which the Faradic Current is required, but for a physician in general practice who requires a Battery for use in the more difficult as well as the simpler cases, we would of course recommend the more complete and more powerful No. 3 Battery, Put up in polished walnut case, 7 inches square, metallic work nickel plated.

Price, . . . \$20.00



No. 3 FARADIC BATTERY.



This is the finest and most complete Faradic Battery ever manufactured. It is provided with a slow and a rapid Rheotome, or current interrupter—a Commutator, or Polarity changer—scales by which the Primary and Secondary Currents may be graduated to the utmost delicacy or greatest power—and with our new patent galvanic cell. This cell (which is attached to the two smaller sizes also), is so made that when not in action the zinc is raised out of it altogether, and the aperture through which it passes covered with a rubber Hydrostat, making the cell perfectly fluid tight, and saving both the zinc and fluid from the effects of splashing in transportation or of immersion in case of an upset. By this plan also, the cell can be filled to the top and the zinc be made twice the

usual length, thus producing a stronger current and lasting a longer time.

The special advantages of this Battery are: First, its great power; we believe it to be the most powerful Faradic Battery made. Second, its slow interrupter; by this the interruptions can be made as slow as once a second, which is of inestimable value in certain muscular affections where very slow interruptions will produce decided contractions when rapid interruptions would produce little or no effect whatever. Third, the scales bringing any desired length of the Coils into action, regulating by them and the tube the *intensity* in the most infinite degrees possible. The *quantity* can also be varied by immersing the zinc to any desired depth by means of the moveable clamp securing it. Fourth, the very great advantages of its cell, more fully described on page 15.

The Battery is put up in a handsome walnut case, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, has all its metallic parts finely nickel plated and weighs when charged ten pounds.

Price, \$30.00

KEY BOARD FOR GALVANIC BATTERY.



Is provided with a Current Selector for bringing any number of cells into action, and a Commutator, for reversing the Polarity of the Electrodes or for interrupting the current. It is intended chiefly for bath room use, though it may be used in the office instead of the Permanent Table where the complete Table is not desired. When used in connection with the bath, it is screwed to the wall over the tub, this convenient position enabling the operator to apply and regulate the current at pleasure while treating the patient. The Battery (any

number of Cells from 10 to 100) is placed in a closet in the room or in the cellar. Where one of our Office Tables is already in use, the conducting wires of the Key Board can be connected with the Table Battery, which will work both apparatus.

Price, \$25.00



No. 1 FARADIC BATTERY.

This Battery is intended chiefly for the use of physicians in making their daily visits for purposes of diagnosis or in treating simple cases where the Faradic Current is required. For private family use it will be found especially valuable, being simple, convenient and available in all cases where self treatment is admissible. It is in a neat morocco case 6x6x7½ inches, and weighs, when charged, only five pounds.

Price, \$15.00

No. 0 FARADIC BATTERY.

The constant demand for a low-priced Battery suitable for family use, has induced us to get up one which, we think, will be found the neatest and most satisfactory one made, and at the lowest price consistent with first-class materials and workmanship. It is not suitable for portable purposes, like our other Faradic Batteries, it having a simple Grenet Cell, but for ordinary domestic use it is all that is required.

Price, \$12 00

MAGNETO-ELECTRIC MACHINES.

DAVIS, KIDDERS & GRAYS, etc.

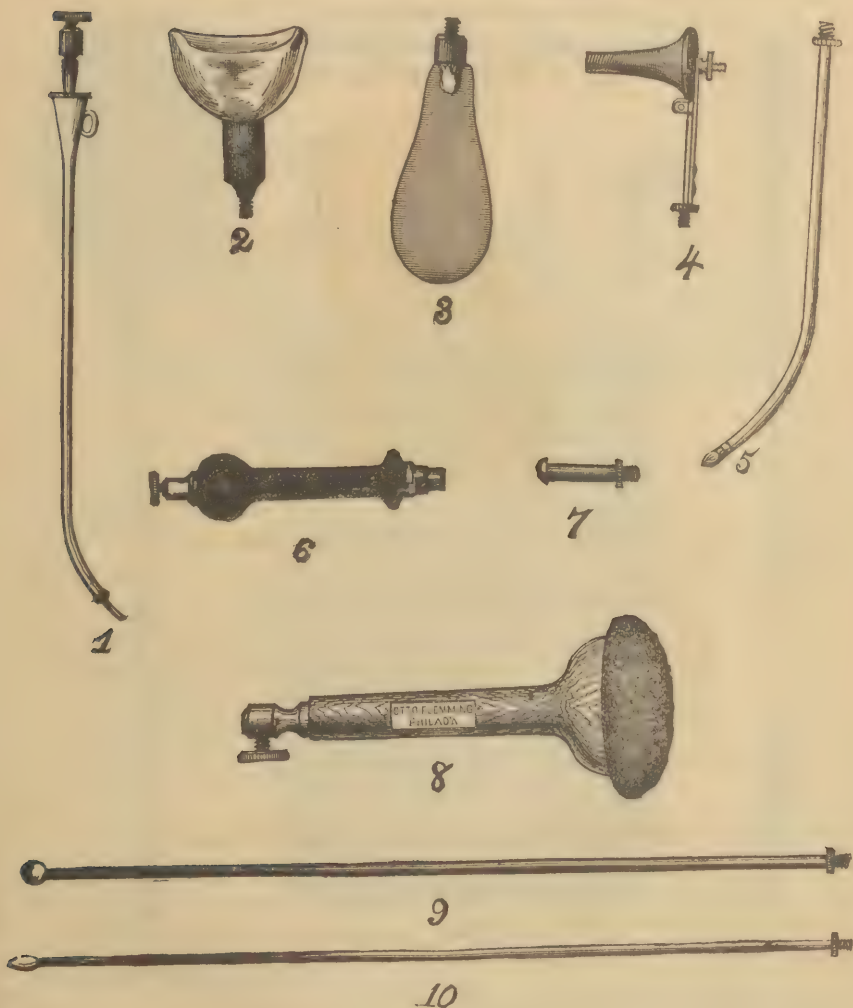
These machines require no fluid, and are operated by turning a crank.

Price, \$10.00 to \$15.00

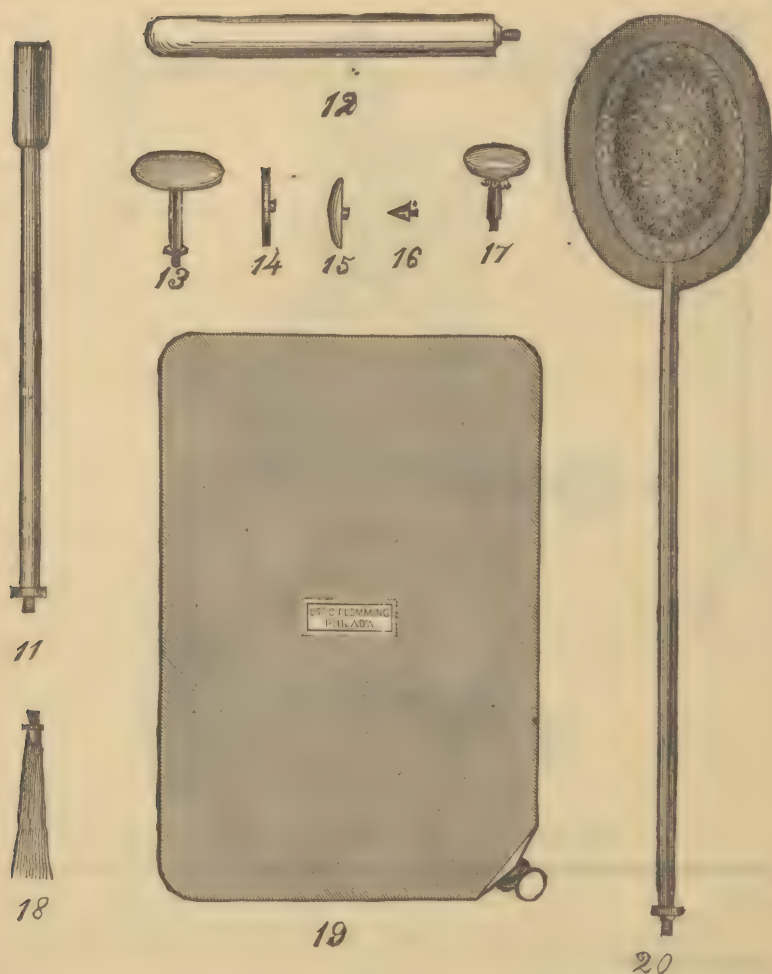
CAUTERY BATTERIES.

Dr. Paguelin's Thermo-Cautery imported direct from the manufacturers in Paris.

Price, \$50.00



1. Laryngeal (Dr. Strawbridge's Eustachian Tube) Electrode,	\$2.00
2. Eye,	2.00
3. Tongue,	.75
4. Ear,	2.00
5. Nasal,	1.50
6. Interrupting Handle,	1.50
7. For special Nerves,	.75
8. Large Sponge,	Electrode, 1.00
9. Uterine and Rectum,	" . 1.25
10. Urethral,	" . 1.25

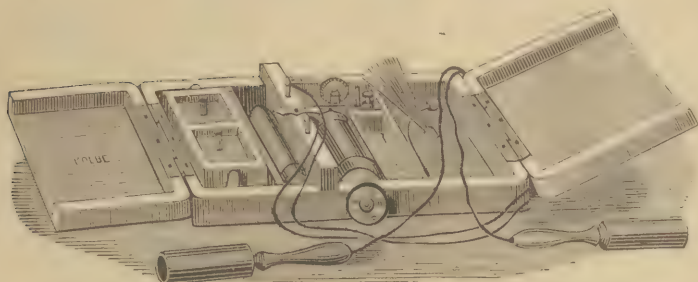


11. Cup-shaped for Mouth of Womb,	. . . . .	\$1.50
12. Vaginal Electrode	. . . . .	1.50
13. Sympathetic Nerve Electrode	. . . . .	1.00
14, 15 and 16, Disks Olives, Points, &c.	. . . . .	.75
17. Carbon Electrode	. . . . .	1.00
18. Wire Brush	" . . . . .	.75
19. Foot-Plate	" . . . . .	.75
20. Spinal	"	1.50

These include only the ordinary forms of Electrodes in general use. Special shapes and sizes will be made to order in 24 or 48 hours upon receipt of drawings or description of the kind desired.

GAIFFE'S VOLTA FARADAIC,

With Sulphate of Mercury Battery.



In the Gaiffe's Battery, the two currents can be used simultaneously, producing effects of great intensity. Independently of the rapid intermittences produced by the contact breaker, it will give also separate shocks, the duration of each of which is determined by the pressure of the finger on a little lever, whenever a shock is required.

The apparatus give:

1. The primary current;
2. The secondary current;
3. The current of the two first, combined in intensity;
4. Shocks, slow or fast, according to the use either of contact breaker or the lever.

Admitting that the three currents produce the same physiological effects, they give a series of results increasing in intensity.

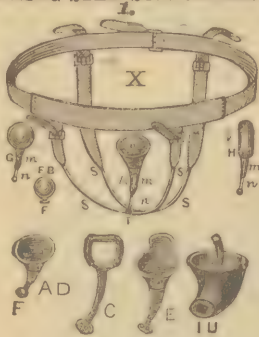
The battery working this instrument consists of a small rectangular cell of caoutchouc divided in the middle, each part containing a carbon plate and also one of zinc. Each is charged with sulphate of bioxyde of mercury and water, but producing no fume or smell whatever (1); they are made of one size only, and at a very low price. All fit exactly between the two springs making the connection between the battery and the coil, so that the medical man can have several cells and leave one with each patient, by which means he avoids the inconvenience of putting a damp cell into his apparatus, and at the same time makes it lighter to carry.

We have given to the four sizes of our Volta-Faradaic apparatus with the sulphate of mercury the form of a pocket case: they weigh from 1 lb. to 2 lbs., including the battery and accessories. There is no part of the box which projects: they are in reality "pocket" cases.

The fourth size is a little larger than the others. It gives much stronger currents, and is furnished with a water moderator, which is intended only to be used when very weak currents are required.

STAUFER'S HARD RUBBER UTERINE INSTRUMENTS.

SPRING STEM SUPPORTERS.



Prices.—Spring Stem Pro-lapsus and Procidencia Cup A, on Covered Silk Elastic and Coutil Finished Belt X, \$7.00. On Z, Fig. 5, \$6.00. On Y, Coutil, \$8.00; and on Y, Cotton, \$7.00; Satin, \$6.50.

Spring Stem, Globe Top G, Ob-long II, or I U, the same on either belt as A.

Retroversion E, on X, or Y, Cotton, \$8.00. On Y, Coutil, \$9.00, and on Z, \$7.00, (E, Z, and G, \$10.00.)

Anteversion, Solid Stem C, or Solid Stem Globe Top G, on X, or Y, Cotton, \$5.50. On Y, Coutil, \$6.50, and on Z, \$4.50 only.

Rules.—The Stem Supporters Fig. 1 and 5, are only sold complete and on any of the belts selected. The Speculums, Fig. 6, only with the conductors. Globe B, or Cup D, either separate, or in connection with Stem Supporters.

Elastic Gums N S, are mailed, 2 at 20 cts.; 4 at 35 cts.; and Springs at 3 cts. each.

N. B.—The figures on these engravings correspond with those on the full Catalogue page.

Selection.—The success of a Uterine Corrector and Supporter depends on the size and style. If a cup, it must be modelled after the junction of the axis of the uterus and vagina, or the cervix will ride on the anterior edge of the cup. I U, Fig. 1, is a fair representation of this adaptation and border cup. In cases of slight Anteversion and slight Retroversion, deep cups may be called for, and in most cases the mere elevation with them corrects the trouble. The cups are usually selected by giving the full diameter across the top, thus for Virgins, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$; Multiparae, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2, and Procidencia to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches and over some times. Belts—For X, and Z, waist measure to be given, and Y, hip measure.

Anteversion C, Fig. 1—This had been remodelled a number of times, and the fenestrated top found best to remain in position.

Retroversion E—This has likewise passed through many changes until it arrived at its present efficiency. The broad lever, lifts up the fundus, while the cup corrects the prolapsus and holds the uterus, by a double elastic motion, if a spring stem. Small, long stem. Globe Tops G, Fig. 1, are placed with success against the sensitive fundus, after everything else been intolerable.

Intra Uterine Stem Cup I U.—The stem

Mailed on receipt of quotation prices, and all the hard rubber parts on the full Catalogue exchanged, to meet any indication, and cover the purchaser's risk. Catalogues on application.

Obtained Through

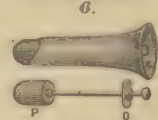
D. W. KOLBE & SON,
No. 1207 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Abdominal Supporter.



Price.—Coutil, \$3.00.
Satin, 2.50.
Cotton, 2.00.

Hard Rubber Speculum and Conductor.



Sizes.—1, 1.3, 1.6, 1.6, 1.6 and 1.9, 1.6, Flesh color enam-elled. Price, \$2.50 each.

SOLID STEM SUPPORTER.

E. C.—5.—(Economy.)



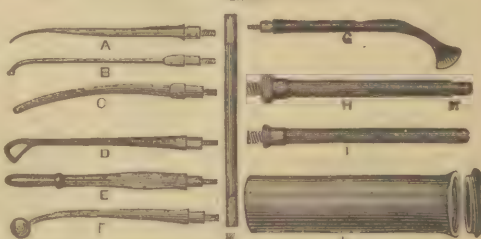
\$1.50 **\$1.50**

Price.—Curved Stem and Cup E C, (no shifting top) on elastic webbing Z, \$4.50. On X, or Y, cotton, \$5.50, and Y, coutil, \$6.50; Satin, \$6.00.

No expense has been saved to give even this Economical Supporter all possible advantages.

HARD RUBBER UTERINE EXAMINING CASE.

12.



Prices.—Full case, \$8.00; Quill Caustic Holder H, or Camel's Hair Brush Holder and Case I, each \$1.00. Any two of the first seven, with centre piece K, \$2.50.

locks in a square socket after the cup is in position. This is safer than all other contrivances, but is seldom required, since such ample provision is made in this Series to correct Retroversion through the posterior cul-de-sac.

Cystocele and Rectocele.—These are successfully drawn up by large, hollow and light Globe Tops G, or Oblong II, Fig. 1.

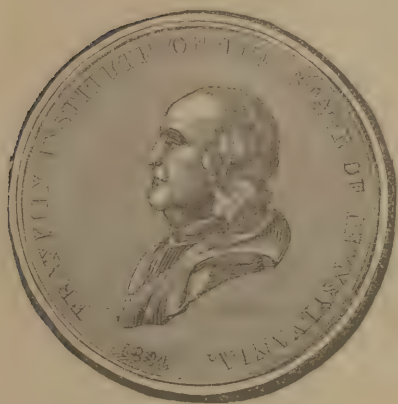
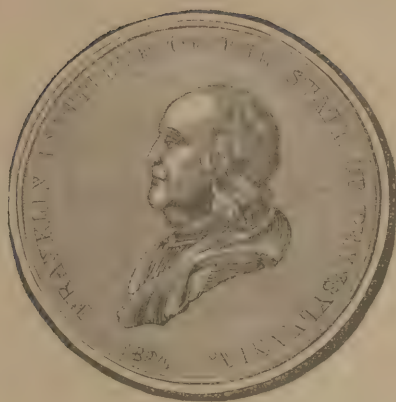
Cup D, Fig. 5.—Supplements E C, similar to Shifting Top A, when transformed into A D, Fig. 1.

Globe B, Fig. 5.—This is a mere hard rubber shell, with all the objectionable features of the former glass globes overcome, and is now again a popular pessary.

Speculum, Fig. 6.—The conductor with hollow bulb P, is shown separate, and in position. By the conductor a larger size may be introduced; this together with the thin shell, gives a sufficient calibre to embrace the entire cervix within the mouth of the speculum. The polished edge facilitates the enclosure of the cervix by rotation.

Examining Case, Fig. 12.—Sounds A, B, C, Movers D, F, and G, with Swab E, will screw on K, and on M, of H, and form instruments 12 inches long. L, encases the 10 pieces—Wt. 4 oz.

Belt Y, Fig. 3.—Is made to order of any size and strength, to support the stem-supporter and pendulous abdomen. Hip Straps S S, are elastic.



PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

HAVING been frequently consulted by physicians and others living at a distance, as to the mode of taking measurements for the construction of mechanical contrivances for the treatment of deformities and deficiencies of the body, I have been induced to prepare this catalogue, which contains accurate directions in these particulars, so that blunders cannot possibly occur if these directions are properly followed.

The forms of instruments described are of the most approved kinds, and embrace the most recent advances and discoveries in mechanical therapeutics, as exhibited in the latest and most elaborate works on this subject. They are sanctioned by the large mass of practising surgeons, as shown in Prof. Gross' System of Surgery, and in Dr. Wales' Mechanical Therapeutics, in which works fuller accounts of these apparatus may be found.

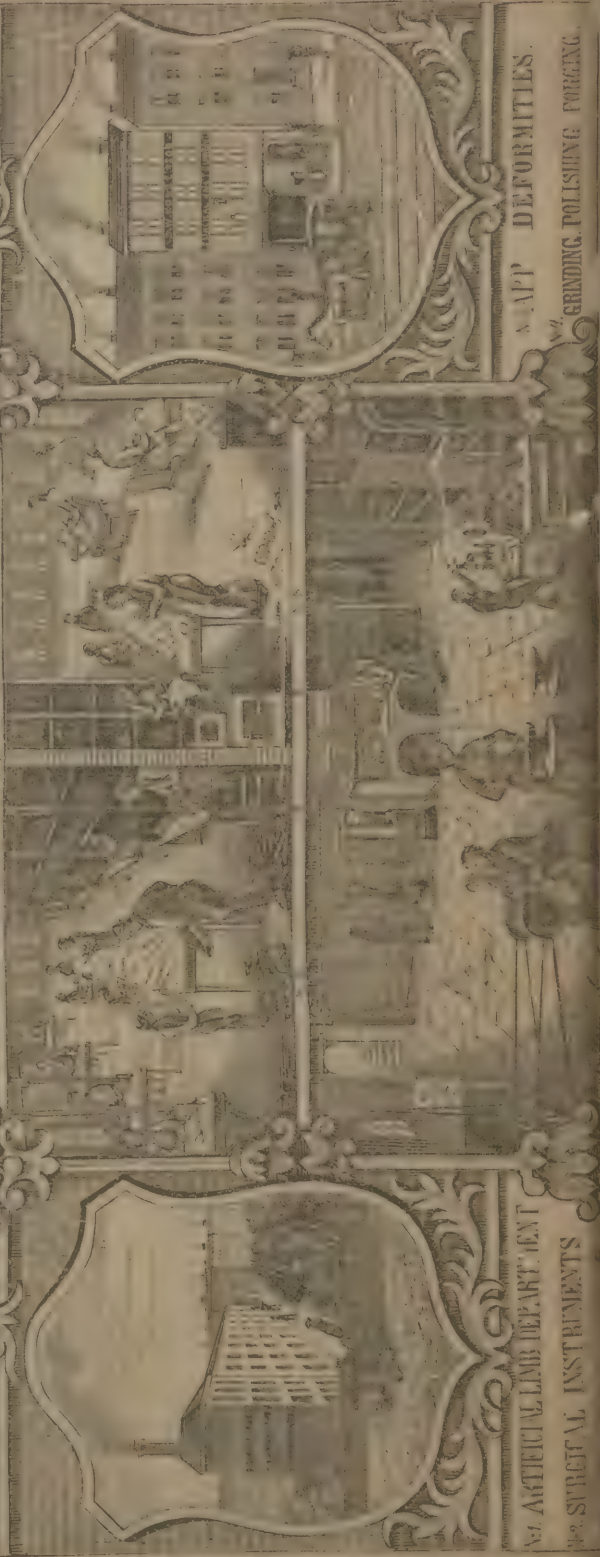
I am prepared to furnish, besides the above-described apparatus, any form of surgical appliance or modification of apparatus that may be ordered by the surgeon.

D. W. KOLBÉ.

D. W. KOLBE & SON

ESTABLISHED 1849

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ARTIFICIAL LIMB DEPARTMENT
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

APPARATUS FOR
GRINDING, POLISHING, FORGING

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